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THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST and SECOND SESSION Of the last PARLIAMENT.

WHEREIN

Are contain'd the Debates at large in Mr. Steele's Case; with his Defence of himself: Also the several Arguments for and against the Treaty of Commerce with Spain, and the Three Explanatory Articles in the Committee that had under their consideration the State of the Nation; with the whole Proceedings relating to the Schism-Bill, and the Lords Protest thereupon; the Payment of the Hanover Troops; the Removal of the Pretender from Lorrain; the setting a Price upon his Head; and the Bill for the better Support of His Majesty's Household. To which is added the Number of Voices the most Important Resolutions were carry'd by; with a compleat Narrative of every thing material that pass'd in the Upper and Lower House of Convocation, from its First Sitting to its Last Rising. Illustrated with several learned and curious Speeches, and dedicated to Richard Steele, Esq;

By G. F. Gent.

L O N D O N

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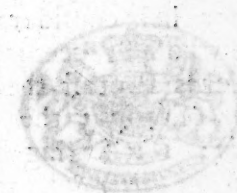
25 Aug. 1714

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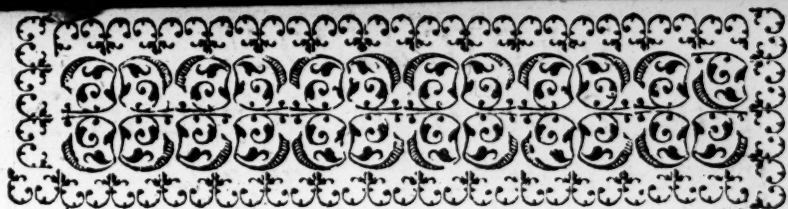
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T O

Richard Steele, Esq;

S I R,



HO' the Chief Inducement of writing this little History was the doing justice to some Persons that have done none to those whom they represent; yet I could not but have in view such Gentlemen also as have been unjustly treated.

Among these, you that have been so injuriously dealt with, for asserting the Liberties you were chosen a Member of Parliament to defend, are so eminently distinguish'd, that I could not but make
you

DEDICATION.

you the *Patron* of it, as you are in a great measure the *Subject*.

What is wanting to it in the Beauties of Style and Elegancies of Expression, will I hope be amply made amends for, in the Truth that abounds in it; and I must take the Liberty of being vain enough to think I can never be offensive to you, while I keep close to plain Matter of Fact.

I must own my self indeed unknown to you in Person; but since there is no one but is appriz'd of your excellent Writings, 'tis hop'd the Worst of Authors may shew the Esteem he has for the Best, and make publick what is due from,

S I R,

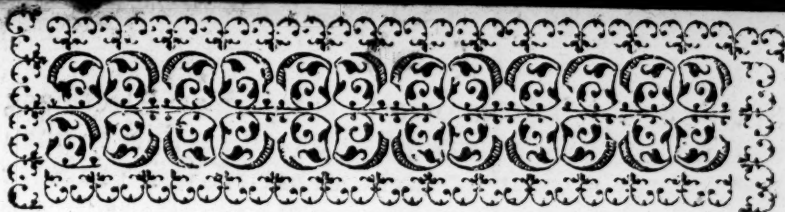
Your most obedient

and most faithful Servant,

London, Oct. 18.

1714.

G. F.



THE
HISTORY
OF THE
FIRST and SECOND
SESSION
Of the last
PARLIAMENT.



Royal Writs having been issued out from Court for the Choice of a new Parliament, after the Old had continued its Session during the Time limited by the Triennial Act, the Two contending Parties set themselves heartily at Work to promote their respective Interests. But tho' those that Espoused the Good of their Queen and Country, and had at Heart the Honour of the One and the Advantage of the other, made as noble Efforts and
B Stands

Stands as had been known at any former Elections; tho' no Assiduity was wanting on their side to open the Eyes of those that had it in their Choice to save their Country from impending Ruin, in the Impoverishment of the Subjects by the Decay of Trade, and the Surrender of the most Valuable Branches of Commerce into the Hands of a defeated Enemy: Yet such was the Power of a certain White Staff, and the perswasive Force of a Purse and Mace, that the Counties, Citys and Borroughs of the United Kingdom for the most Part, sent up such Representatives, as were almost ready to come into any Measures that should be prescribed to them from the Throne. So that if those at the Helm had reason to be satisfied with the Proceedings of the foregoing Parliament, they had no less Cause for Joy in the Choice of this, which being for the Generality compos'd of the same Members, could not be as much as suspected of Non-Adherence to the same Principles.

The Time of their Meeting, as the Teste of the abovemention'd Writs signified, was to have been the 12th. of *November* 1713, but whether the Ministry were not sufficiently appriz'd of the Majority which their Creatures had in the House, and took a longer Day to gain over a greater Number of Dependents, or whether, as their Friends gave out, it was unnecessary to commence the Session, before the last hand was put to the Treaty at *Utrecht* between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, both Houses were Prorogued *de Die, in Diem*, till the 16th. of *Feb.* 17¹³/₁₄, when her Majesty having Commissioned the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and other Principal Officers of State, to represent her Royal Person, the Commons were desired by a Message from the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to give their Attendance in the House of Peers, and hear the said Commission read. This being done, his Lordship the Lord Chancellor told them, that it was her Majesty's Pleasure, that they should forthwith return to their House and proceed to the Choice of a Speaker, which fell upon Sir *Thomas Hanmer*

Hnmmer, Bar. one of the Members for the County of *Suffolk*.

This Gentleman, in every particular qualify'd for that high Trust, whether we consider his consummate Experience in Parliamentary Affairs, his intrepid Probity, his Art of Address, Force of Eloquence, or Engaging Behaviour, was equally acceptable to both Parties, and Whig and Tory, Old and New Courtiers, came with one Accord into the Proposal that was made by the Lord *Scudamore* Knight of the Shire for the County of *Hereford*, for so great and good a Man to fill the Chair, after he had told Mr. *Joddrel* the Clerk in Parliament, who was well acquainted with the Merit of the Person so recommended, ' That no One was more fit for the Dis-
' charge of that Important Office, and to succeed
' their last Speaker Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, than
' such a Patriot, whose Zeal for the support of the
' Honour and Dignity of the Crown, and whose
' Regard to the Liberties and immunities of his
' Country rendred him Superior to all Competitors.
Mr. *Thompson* who was returned for *Ipswich* spoke next, and said, ' Tho' the Worthy Member, which his Lord-
' ship proposed to be the Mouth of that House, and
' he, had been of different Sentiments in former
' Sessions of Parliament, yet since he had so hon-
' ourably acquitted himself at the Close of the last,
' as to postpone all other Considerations to the Love
' of his Country by voting against the Bill to render
' the 8th. and 9th. Articles of the Treaty of Commerce
' with France more effectual, he could not but forget
' all Things that were pass'd, and hope that they
' should act so in Concert for the future, with one
' another, as to be of the same Opinion. " The In-
genious Mr. *Steele*, who represented the Borough of *Stockbridge* spoke next, and declared his Sentiments after the following Manner. *At the Close of the last Session of Parliament, her Majesty was graciously pleased to declare from the Throne, that the late rejected Bill of Commerce between Great Britain and France should be offer'd to this House. That Decla-*

ration was certainly made, that every Gentleman that should have the Honour to be return'd hither might make himself Master of that important Question. It is Demonstration, that was a pernicious Bill, and no Man can have so great a Merit as his, by whose Weight and Authority that Bill was thrown out. I rise up to do him Honour, in some Measure, and distinguish my self by saying I wish him our Speaker for that his inestimable Service to his Country. Yet notwithstanding it had always been held allowable for every individual Member to speak upon this or that Topick with all possible Freedom, some of the Younger Fry, who only sate in the House for telling of Noses, and going into their Measures that procur'd them Admission there, cry'd out in Derision, the *Tatler* the *Tatler*, alluding to certain weekly Papers so call'd, which that Excellent Author had put out with uncommon Success; and the Author of the *Post-Boy* receiv'd Orders from his Masters that employ'd him, to tell the World, by Reason of his being, if we may so call it a FRESH WATER MEMBER, That he ought to have been for some Time a Spectator before he became a *Tatler*, alluding to another Weekly Paper of his, which he put out after dropping the abovemention'd.

On Thursday the 18th. of February, the House of Commons presented their Speaker to the Lords Commissioners, at which Ceremony he acquitted himself in a very handsome Speech, setting forth (as usual) his Inabilities for the Discharge of such a difficult and important Trust, and his Desires of being excused from the Acceptance of it, to which the Lord Chancellor made Reply ' That her Majesty
' had too great a Knowledge of Sir Thomas Hanmer's
' Zeal for her Service, and Experience in Parliam-
' entary Affairs not to think him duly qualified to
' fill that Chair, which wou'd rather take a Lustre
' from him that Sate in it, than give any Honour to
' him; and that it was her Majesty's Royal Will
' and Pleasure, not to admit of any Refusal.
Hereupon Mr. Speaker, in Obedience to her Majesty's Commands, declar'd his Readiness to do what
in

in Him lay, not to forfeit her Majesty's good Opinion of Him as little as possible, and having demanded the Accustom'd Priviledges return'd with the House to *St. Stephen's Chappel*, there to be present, while the Members took the usual Oaths, and signed the Declaration; after which they adjourned themselves from Day to Day, till the Queen should think fit to furnish them with Heads of Bills from the Throne, and make Discovery of what she thought necessary for the Maintenance of her own Dignity, and the further Preservation of the Liberties of her Subjects. When, upon the Arrival of an Express dispatch'd from the Bishop of *London* at *Utrecht*, and the Assurance from those at *Helm* of a great Majority that were in the Court Interest, her Majesty came to the House of Peers on *Tuesday* the 2d. of *March*, in a Chair, by Reason of a Weakness in her Limbs, which she had contracted, by several Fits of a violent Ague, at *Windsor*, where being seated on the Throne in Her Royal Robes, she made a Declaration of what she thought necessary to lay before both Houses in these Words.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I Have much Satisfaction in being able, at the Opening this Parliament, to tell you, That the Ratifications of the Treaties of Peace and of Commerce with *Spain* are Exchanged, by which my Subjects will have greater Opportunities than ever to Improve and Extend their Trade. Many Advantages formerly enjoyed by Connivance, and procured by such Methods, as made a Distinction between one *British* Merchant and another, are now Settled by Treaty, and an Equal Rule is Established.

It has pleased God to bless my Endeavours to Obtain an Honourable and Advantagious Peace for my own People, and for the greatest Part of my Allies. Nothing which I can do shall be wanting to render it Universal. And I persuade my Self, that with your Hearty Concurrence, my Interposition

‘ sition may, at last, prove Effectual to compleat the
 ‘ Settlement of *Europe*.

‘ In the mean while, I Congratulate with my own
 ‘ Subjects, that they are Delivered from a Consum-
 ‘ ming Land-War, and Entered on a Peace; the
 ‘ good Effects whereof nothing but Intestine Divisi-
 ‘ ons can Obstruct.

‘ It was the Glory of the Wisest and Greatest of
 ‘ my Predecessors to hold the Balance of *Europe*,
 ‘ and to keep it Equal by Casting in their Weight
 ‘ as Necessity required. By this Conduct they En-
 ‘ riched the Kingdom, and Rendered themselves
 ‘ Dreadful to their Enemies, and Useful to their
 ‘ Friends. I have Proceeded on the same Principle,
 ‘ and I doubt not but my Successors will follow these
 ‘ Examples.

‘ Our Situation points out to Us Our true Inte-
 ‘ rest; for this Country can Flourish only by
 ‘ Trade, and will be most Formidable by the right
 ‘ Application of Our Naval Force.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

‘ I have Ordered such Accounts to be prepared and
 ‘ laid before you, as will shew you, at the Conclu-
 ‘ sion of the War, the true State of your Condi-
 ‘ tion, whereby you will be better able to judge
 ‘ what Aids are Necessary; And I only ask of you
 ‘ Supplies for the Current Service of the Year, and
 ‘ for the Discharge of such Debts as you shall find,
 ‘ on Examination, to be Just and Reasonable.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

‘ The Joy which has been generally Expressed on
 ‘ my Recovery from my late Indisposition, and on
 ‘ my Coming to this City, I esteem as a Return to
 ‘ that Tender Affection which I have always had for
 ‘ my People.

‘ I wish that Effectual Care had been taken, as I
 ‘ have often desired, to suppress those Seditious Pa-
 ‘ pers, and Factionous Rumours, by which Designing
 ‘ Men have been able to sink Credit, and the Inno-
 ‘ cent have suffered.

There

‘ There are some who have arrived to that height
 ‘ of Malice, as to Insinuate, that the *Protestant Suc-*
 ‘ *cession* in the House of *Hanover* is in Danger un-
 ‘ der my Government.

‘ Those who go about thus to Distract the Minds
 ‘ of Men with imaginary Dangers, can only mean
 ‘ to Disturb the Present Tranquility, and to bring
 ‘ real Mischiefs upon Us.

‘ After all I have done to Secure Our Religion,
 ‘ and your Liberties, and to Transmit both safe to
 ‘ Posterity, I cannot mention these Proceedings
 ‘ without some Degree of Warmth; And I must
 ‘ hope you will all agree with me, that Attempts to
 ‘ Weaken my Authority, or to render the Possessi-
 ‘ on of the Crown uneasy to me, can never be
 ‘ Proper Means to Strengthen the *Protestant Suc-*
 ‘ *cession*.

‘ I have done, and shall continue to do, my best
 ‘ for the good of all my Subjects. Let it be your
 ‘ Endeavour, as it shall be mine, to Unite Our
 ‘ Differences, not by relaxing from the strictest Ad-
 ‘ herence to our Constitution in Church and State,
 ‘ but by Observing the Laws your selves, and En-
 ‘ forcing a due Obedience to them in others.

‘ A long War has not only Impoverished the Pub-
 ‘ lick (however some Particular Men may have been
 ‘ Gainers by it) but has also greatly Affected Go-
 ‘ vernment it self.

‘ Let it be your Care so to Improve the present
 ‘ Opportunity, as to lay the Foundation of Recove-
 ‘ ring from those Disorders.

‘ I had the Concurrence of the last Parliament in
 ‘ making the Peace; let it be the Honour of this,
 ‘ to Assist me in Obtaining such Fruits from it, as
 ‘ may not only derive Blessings on the present Age,
 ‘ but even down to latest Posterity.

The Respect that is due to the Ashes of a Dead
 Sovereign, causes me to forbear any Thing that may
 look like the least Reflection upon so good and gra-
 cious a Princess, tho’ the several Branches of the
 foregoing Speech being nothing but the Result of
 her

her Councils Advice, (without any Imputation of not paying a just Difference to Crown'd Heads,) might in the Language of our News-writers give Birth to Various Speculations. Especially that concerning the Treaty of Peace and Commerce with *Spain*, which has been made appear more than once in both Houses, since her Majestys Declaration aforesaid, to be very far short of those Advantages which might have been obtain'd by carrying on the War to a longer Duration against that Kingdom. As for that Article in it that concerns such as insinuated the *Protestant* Succession in the House of *Hanover* to be in Danger, a succeeding Debate in the House of Commons will evince whom it was levell'd at; and as for those who gave it as their Opinion that she should complain against them with Warmth, it will be no Breach of Good Manners to say they are easily discoverable. But matters of Fact, rather suit an Historian, than any Things howsoever true in themselves, that have the least Appearance of Conjectures, let it suffice therefore, that the Queen being retired, and the Commons gone back to their House, the Lords resolved to present an Address of Thanks to her Majesty, which being drawn up by a Committee appointed for that Purpose, (in which the Duke of *Beaufort* sat as Chairman,) and agreed to on the Third of *March*, was on the next Day presented to her Majesty, as follows.

‘ Most Gracious Sovereign.

‘ **W**E your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal
 ‘ Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem-
 ‘ poral in Parliament Assembled, beg leave to ap-
 ‘ proach your Royal Person, with the greatest Re-
 ‘ spect, to return the humble Thanks of this House
 ‘ to your Majesty for your most Gracious Speech
 ‘ from the Throne. We cheerfully embrace this
 ‘ opportunity of assuring your Majesty, that the
 ‘ Joy our Hearts are filled with, upon your Reco-
 ‘ very from your late Indisposition, cannot sufficient-
 ‘ ly be expressed; and that our Prayers to Almighty
 God,

God, shall never be wanting, That your Majesty's
 Reign may exceed in Number of Years, and in all
 manner of Happiness, that of the longest and most
 prosperous of any of your Royal Predecessors, as
 that which will best conduce to the Happiness and
 Satisfaction of the most dutiful Subjects to the best
 of Queens.

It is with the greatest Pleasure, and utmost
 Gratitude, that this House receives the Commu-
 nication your Majesty is pleas'd to give them, that
 the Ratifications of your Treaties of Peace and
 Commerce with *Spain* are Exchanged, and that
 we are, by your Majesty's great Wisdom and
 Goodness, at last, deliver'd from that consuming
 Land-war, the Burthens and ill Consequences where-
 of we are sensible nothing can remove or prevent
 but a right Improvement of the present Opportu-
 nity; and it shall be our Endeavour as we are sa-
 tisfied it will be your Majesty's, to unite our Dis-
 ferences, not by relaxing from the strictest Adhe-
 rence to our Constitution in Church and State,
 but by observing the Laws our selves, and to the
 utmost of our Power, enforcing a due Obedience
 to them, in others.

And we do assure your Majesty, that this House
 will most heartily concur with your Majesty, in all
 proper Methods to compleat the Settlement of *Eu-
 rope*; and we will use our utmost Endeavours to
 discourage and discountenance all Attempts to
 weaken your Majesty's Authority, or to render
 the Possession of the Crown uneasy to you.

We acknowledge with Hearts full of Duty and
 Thankfulness, that great Care which your Ma-
 jesty has taken, during the whole Course of your
 Reign, to secure our Religion and Liberties, and
 to transmit both safe to Posterity.

It is with the utmost Detestation, that we re-
 flect on the Proceedings of those Men, who
 by spreading Seditious Papers, and factious Ru-
 mours, have been able to sink Credit, and thereby
 to involve the Innocent in the ill Consequences of
 C their

‘ their Iniquity and more particularly of those who
 ‘ have attain’d to that Height of Malice, as to insinu-
 ‘ ate that the *Protestant* Succession is in Danger under
 ‘ your Government.

To this her Majesty was pleased to answer.

My LORDS.

I return you my most hearty Thanks for your very affectionate Address, you who are nearest to the Throne will first of all my Subjects find the Evil Consequences of any Diminution of the Royal Dignity.

It is a great Comfort to me, That I have your Assurance of Support.

Depend upon it, I will never give way to the least Attempt, either on the just Authority of the Crown, or on your Rights, and Privileges.

The Speaker of the House of Commons having likewise reported her Majesty’s Speech, Mr. Gore moved, that an humble Address should be presented to her Majesty to return their Thanks also for the same, according to the *several Heads of it*; which was resolved accordingly without any opposition Sir P. King only suggesting. *That they ought not to act by a Spirit of Divination, and return Thanks for the Treaty of Commerce with Spain, before they knew, whether the same was advantageous or not*; which occasion’d some Modification in the Address, which ran thus.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

‘ **W**E your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal
 ‘ Subjects the Commons of *Great Britain* in
 ‘ Parliament Assembled do with all Humility return
 ‘ our sincere and hearty Thanks for your Majesty’s
 ‘ most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

‘ We beg leave to assure your Majesty, That as
 ‘ nothing could be more afflicting to your People,
 ‘ than the Indisposition of the best of Sovereigns; so
 ‘ nothing has ever been an Occasion of greater Joy,
 ‘ and Satisfaction to them, than your Majesty’s late
 ‘ happy Recovery.

‘ We

' We congratulate your Majesty on the Conclufi-
 ' on of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce with
 ' Spain, whereby your Majesty is pleased to declare,
 ' That you have procured new Benefits to your Sub-
 ' jects: But your Royal Care hath not been confi-
 ' ned to your own People: It hath been extended
 ' to all your Allies: And your Majesty's Goodnefs
 ' muft be for ever admired, that notwithstanding any
 ' Discouragements you have met with, you are plea-
 ' sed ftill to continue your Endeavours to make the
 ' Peace Universal, and thereby to compleat the Set-
 ' tlement of *Europe*; and your faithful Commons
 ' will never be wanting in an hearty Concurrence to
 ' affift your Majesty in all fuch measures as your
 ' Majesty fhall judge Proper to finish a Design, fo
 ' great and fo glorious.

' Your Commons will, with all chearfulnefs grant
 ' fuch fupplies as are neceffary for the Current Ser-
 ' vice, and for the Discharge of fuch Debts as are
 ' juft and Reasonable. They can never fufficiently
 ' Exprefs the Senfe they have of their Happinefs of
 ' being deliver'd from the Calamities of a confuming
 ' War, they will therefore (in Duty to your Majesty,
 ' and in Juftice to thofe they represent) do all that
 ' is in their Power, that the good Effects of Peace may
 ' not be obftructed by any Inteftine Divifions: They
 ' will, as far as in them lies, difappoint the Designs
 ' of malicious and unreafonable Men: They will, on
 ' all Occafions fhew their juft Abhorrence of the
 ' Licentious Practices in Publishing Scandalous Pa-
 ' pers and spreading Seditious Rumours. And as
 ' your Commons will always fupport and maintain
 ' the *Proteftant* Succeffion in the Houfe of *Hanover*;
 ' they can't but be aftonish'd at the malicious Infi-
 ' nuations of any who would fuggelt, That Suc-
 ' ceffion to be in Danger under your Majesty's moft
 ' Auspicious Government. For when we confider
 ' that it is fecured by the greateft Obligations
 ' Civil and Sacred, by Acts of Parliament, Oaths,
 ' and Treaties; We cannot but declare our entire
 ' Acquiefcence in thefe Securities, and muft look
 ' C 2 upon

‘ upon such Insinuations to be groundless in themselves, and affronting to your Majesty and Government.

‘ And your Majesty may depend, That your Loyal Commons will never be prevailed on by any Pretences whatsoever to Countenance Attempts that may tend to weaken your Majesty’s Authority, and to render the Possession of the Crown uneasy to you, which can only proceed from the Rage of a Disappointed Faction, and the Spirit of Rebellion.

The Queen was likewise pleased to give Answer to them in these Terms.

This Address is so dutiful, and Expresses so fully the Sense of my Loyal Subjects, that I esteem it as a Proof of the good Choice they have made of you to represent them.

I give you hearty Thanks for it.

The Confidence you have in my Affection, the Abhorrence you declare of the malicious Insinuations of the Protestant Succession being in Danger, under my Government, and your Acquiescence in the present Securities for it, are very suitable Returns for the tender Regard I have always had for what concerns my People, and will most Effectually, by the Blessing of God, unite the Minds of my Subjects, and disappoint the Designs of those who would disturb the Publick Tranquillity.

The Convocation of the Provinces of *Canterbury*, likewise met the same Day, as both Houses of Parliament did, at *St. Pauls Cathedral*, where the Bishop of *Winchester* acted as Commissioner from his Grace the Lord Archbishop, and the Bishop of *Hereford* read the Divine Service in *Latin* upon that occasion; after which the Dean of *Exeter* Preach’d an Excellent Sermon in the same Language Preparatory to the Choice of a Prolocutor, which was made in the Chapter House, and fell upon Dr. *Stanhope* Dean of *Canterbury*, a Gentleman not to be Excepted against by the High or Low Party, since he had always studied

died to avoid Extrems. Hereupon the Commiſſioner approved of the foregoing Election and both Houſes having adjourned to the Places of their Reſpective Sessions, the *Jerusalem* Chamber and King *Henry* the 7th's Chappel, after ſome Bickering in the upper between the Biſhops of *Salſbury* and *Rocheſter* about an Amendment to be made to it, which was carried againſt the latter, it was unanimouſly agreed to preſent this Addreſs to her Majeſty, which was done accordingly on the 6th of *March* following.

WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Archbiſhop, Biſhops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, aſſembled in Convocation purſuant to your Royal Writ, do, in a juſt Senſe of the manifold Bleſſings which we enjoy under your Majeſty's Government, eſteem it our Duty to take the firſt Opportunity of Congratulating your Majeſty's Recovery from your late Indispoſition, and your happy Return to your Royal Cities in Health and Safety.

As the Members of the Eſtabliſh'd Church of *England* could not but be deeply Affected at the leaſt Approaches of Danger to your Majeſty, their moſt Gracious Protector and Supreme Governor, ſo that good Providence which reſtored your Majeſty's Health, gave them a great and inexpressible Joy.

May the Divine Goodneſs continue to ſupport and preſerve your Sacred Majeſty in Health, and Proſperity; That after a long and happy Reign, you may be able to tranſmit the Protection of this Church and State to a *Proteſtant* Succeſſor in the Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*, which your Majeſty, to the great Satisfaction and Comfort of all your Faithful and Good Subjects has ſo often Declared to be at your Royal Heart.

Her Majeſty's Answer.

I return you all Thanks for the Concern you Expreſs for my Health.

As you are in a particular manner, Servants of the God of Peace, I depend upon your Exerting your selves in your respective Stations to promote Peace and the true Interest of our most Holy Religion.

Various were the Reflections occasion'd by the Queens Speech from the Throne, and her Answers to the Addresses before mention'd, as well as the Animadversions that were made on the Addresses themselves; Tho' nothing was worthy of more Notice in Relation to either, than the Fall of the Publick Stocks which sunk about that very Time 2 or 3 per Cent. However, tho' the Lords and Commons seem'd wholly disposed to give into the Measures of the Court from the Tenure of the Assurances they gave to her Majesty, People began to conceive better Hopes than usual of the Proceedings of the Clergy, who in their Address, not only seem'd to have given up the long contested Point of the Church's Independency on the State, by acknowledging her Majesty for its *Supreme Governor*, but to have come into a hearty Concern for the Succession in the House of *Hannover*, by reminding the Queen of the many *Declarations* she had *very often* made in Favour of it. Yet even these Gentlemen, who had the Honour to be styled the *Servants of Peace* by her Majesty, instead of ordering their Consultations so as to promote the Good and Quiet of the Church, pursued no other Measures than such as were little conducive to its Advantage, by postponing the Consideration of the Proposals made to them by the Queen for its good Government to their private Animosities, which ended in their Presentment of a Book written by Dr. Clarke Rector of St. James's Westminster, Entitled the *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*, the Detail of which Procedure is judg'd fit to be given in this Place, by Reason of my Intention to be silent upon all other Matters of less Weight and Moment in the Debates of this Venerable Assembly.

The Lower House, as has been said before, upon the Complaint of a Member of the same, who accused the Gentleman abovemention'd of Heterodoxy in Opinion

Opinion, thought fit to lay before the Bishops of the other, the following Representation.

To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Lords the Bishops of the Province of *Canterbury* in Convocation assembled.

The Clergy of the lower House of Convocation humbly represent.

‘ That a Book hath been publish’d of late, and dispersed throughout this Province, Entituled, *The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity. In three Parts. Wherein all the Texts in the New Testament relating to that Doctrine, and Principal Passages in the Liturgy of the Church of England, are collected, compared, and explained: By Samuel Clarke DD. Rector of St. James’s Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, and several Defences thereof by the same Author, which Book and Defences do in our Opinion, contain Assertions contrary to the Catholick Faith as receiv’d and declar’d by this Reform’d Church of England, concerning Three Persons of one Substance, Power, and Eternity in the Unity of the Godhead; and tending moreover to Introduce Confusion in the solemn Acts of Publick Worship, as directed by our Establish’d Liturgy, to the great Grief and Scandal of Pious and sober minded Christians.*

‘ And whereas there are divers Passages in the Book of *Common-Prayer* and *Thirty Nine Articles*, which are directly opposed to such Heretical Assertions; We do further represent, That even these Passages have been, by the said Author, wrested with such Subtilty, as may both Teach and Tempt the Unstable and Insincere to comply with the Laws which require them to declare their unfeigned Assent, and Consent to the said Book of *Common Prayer*, and subscribe the said *Articles*, and nevertheless to retain and propagate the very Errors, which are most inconsistent with such their Declarations and Subscription.

‘ It is with the utmost Concern that we behold these daring and dangerous Attempts to subvert
‘ our

‘ our Common Faith, to corrupt the *Christian Wor-*
 ‘ ship, and to defeat the Church’s main End, in
 ‘ agreeing upon her Articles, namely, *The avoiding*
 ‘ *of Diversities of Opinions, and the Establishting of*
 ‘ *Consent touching true Religion* : And we cannot
 ‘ therefore but think our selves bound in Duty to
 ‘ God and his Church, in Discharge of the Weighty
 ‘ Trust reposed in us as Members of this Synod, and
 ‘ in Charity to the Souls committed to our Care, most
 ‘ earnestly to beseech your Lordships to take the
 ‘ Premises into your serious and Godly Considera-
 ‘ tion ; assuring your Lordships of our most dutiful
 ‘ and ready Concurrence in any proper methods
 ‘ for putting a speedy and effectual stop to this grow-
 ‘ ing mischief, and removing from our selves the Re-
 ‘ proach which our silence on so important an Occasi-
 ‘ on might justly bring upon us.

To this Representation, the Lords the Bishops re-
turn’d the following Answer.

The Bishops highly approve the Zeal of the Lower House for the Preservation of the Catholick Faith, expressed in their Representation laid before this House the last Session, wherein they declare their Cencern for that Scandal given to Pious and Sober minded Christians, by some Books lately Published by Dr. Clarke, and their Apprehension of the Mischiefs and dangerous Consequences that may ensue thereupon.

The Bishops think the Lower House had just Reason for such their Complaint, and will take it into their Consideration, what is proper to be done on this Occasion.

The Bishops also sometime after sent down the following Paper to the Lower House.

‘ The Bishops having taken into their Considerati-
 ‘ on what is proper to be done in Relation to the
 ‘ Book and the several Defences thereof complain’d
 ‘ of by the Lower House, do think it proper for
 ‘ the Clearer Proceeding of the Convocation in this
 ‘ Matter, An Extract should be made of those Passa-
 ‘ ges in the said Book, which give the greatest Offence,
 ‘ and are most liable to Censure ; and they do re-
 ‘ commend it to the Lower House, that they would
 ‘ with

with all convenient Speed, prepare such an Extract, and lay it before this House, together with their Observations thereupon.

According to this Advice and Recommendation, the *Lower House* proceeded in making the said Extract, which they laid before Their Lordships, and was as follows.

May it please Your Grace and Your Lordships,

THE *Lower House* in pursuance of what Your Lordships were pleased to recommend to them in your Paper, have extracted out of Dr. Clark's *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*, and the Defences thereof, and have disposed the Extract they have made under the following Heads, with a distinct Regard to the several Matters of Complaint contain'd in their late Representation.

1. *Assertions contrary to the Catholick Faith, as receiv'd and declar'd by this Reform'd Church of England, concerning Three Persons, of One Substance, Power, and Eternity, in the Unity of the Godhead.*

A. *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity. p. 465, l. 2.* If it [the Word *ὁμοούσιος*, which we translate *Of One Substance with the Father*] be understood to signify *One Individual Substance*, this will be properly *One Substance* or *One Person* only.

Letter to Dr. Wells, p. 47. l. 20.

B. Now this, I say (*viz. That in the Godhead there are Three Persons, of the same Divine Individual Essence*) is an expresse Contradiction in the very Terms.

C. If the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, be conceived to be All but *One Individual Being*, it follows of necessity, that the Son and Holy Spirit have *no Being at all*.

Ibid. p. 289, l. 8. to p. 297.

D. That Two Persons should be *One Being* is, I think, a manifest Contradiction. *Ibid. 297. l. 4.*

This (*viz.* That the Father and the Son are Both but *One* and the *Same* Individual Being) I think is an exprels Contradiction.

N. B. *That the Words Essence, Being, and Substance, are used by this Author as Equivalent Terms.*
 Vid. Script. Doct. p. 243, l. 1, and 9. p. 270.
 Sect. xii. l. 2. p. 272. p. 289. Sect. xix. l. 2. p. 349. Sect. xl. l. 2. p. 350. Sect. xli. l. 2. p. 372. Sect. li. l. 3. p. 373. l. 19. Answer to the Author of some Considerations. p. 229. l. 9.
Scripture Doctrine, p. 429. l. 10.

E. There are not-- Three Eternal Spirits.

Ibid. 17. There are not-- Three Uncreated Persons.

Ibid. l. penult. There are not-- Three Almighty Persons.

2. *Passages tending to perplex the Minds of Men in the solemn Acts of Worship, as directed by our establish'd Liturgy.*

All the Passages before cited, have, in our Opinion, this Tendency, more particularly those whereby the Author pretends to explain some Expressions in the *Nicene* and *Athanasian* Creeds, which are Parts of our Divine Service. Of the like Tendency are the Comments (*Scripture Doctrine*, Part III. Chap. 2. Pag. 415, &c.) upon divers other Expressions in the said Creeds, in the Decalogue, Litany, Collects, and other Offices of Devotion. In which the Church manifestly intends the Worship of the Trinity in Unity, and ascribes one and the same Glory to the Three Persons, without any Difference or Inequality.

But the Most Offensive Passage, under this Head, seems to be in p. 476 of the said Book, where having first converted the proper Preface for *Trinity Sunday*, with the Words, *O Lord (Holy Father, Almighty Everlasting God,* without taking notice, that the Words (*Holy Father*) are expressly order'd to be omitted on that Day, afterwards asserts, That the First Obvious, Natural, and Grammatical Sound of the whole

whole Sentence is, That *the Person of the Father is not One Only Person, but Three Persons.*

Which Proceeding of this Author is not only a manifest and gross Interpretation of this particular Form of Devotion, but tendeth greatly to perplex the Minds of Men in the Use of it, by insinuating that whilst they are here acknowledging the *One God, to be not only One Person, but Three Persons in One Substance,* they are all the while addressing themselves to the *Person of the Father* singly, and absurdly declaring *Him* to be not only *One Person, but Three Persons.*

3. *Passages in the Liturgy and Thirty Nine Articles, wrested by Dr. Clark, in such manner as is complain'd of in the Representation.*

For these we refer to the whole Second Chapter of Part III. of *the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity*, compared with Page xxiv and xxv of the *Introduction*. In the said second Chapter he explains many Passages in the *Liturgy and Articles*, in a Sense directly contrary to the known Sense of the Church; and in the *Introduction* he desires it may be observed, that he gives his Assent to the Terms by Law appointed, in that Sense only, wherein he himself had explain'd them.

The *Lower House* are persuaded the foregoing Extract does fully support their Representation.

But moreover we beg leave to observe, that the Offence given by the Books complain'd of, seems to us to arise, not only from such particular Parts and Passages thereof, as are before cited, but from the general Drift and Design of the whole: The said Books, in our Opinion, tending to nothing less than to substitute the Author's private Conceits and arbitrary Interpretations of Scripture, in the Room of those Catholick Doctrines which the Church professes and maintains, as warranted both by Scripture and Antiquity.

Exhib. 23 Junij

1714.

Joh. London, Commissar.

In a few Days after the Presentment of this, Dr. Clark by the Advice of his Friends in the Upper House, among whom the Bishop of Ely, his Lord and Patron, stirr'd not a little in his Quondam Chaplain's Defence, thought fit to make his Submission to the Upper House, and to deliver the following Paper to Their Lordships, entituled, *Doctor Clark's Sentiments, concerning the Eternal Generation of the Son, and Process of the HOLY SPIRIT, &c.*

Concerning the Eternity of the Son and Holy Spirit.

MY Opinion is, That the Son of GOD was eternally begotten by the Eternal, Incomprehensible Will of the Father; and that the Holy Spirit was likewise eternally derived from the Father, by, or thro' the Son, according to the Eternal, Incomprehensible Will and Power of the Father.

Concerning Preaching.

Before my Book intituled the *Scripture Doctrine*, was publish'd, I did indeed preach two or three Sermons upon this Subject; but since the Book was publish'd, I have never preach'd upon this Subject. And because I think it not fair to propose Particular Opinions where there is not Liberty of answering, I am willing to promise, as indeed I intended, not to preach any more upon this Subject.

Concerning Writing.

I do not intend to write any more concerning the Doctrine of the *Trinity*; but if I shall fail herein, and write any thing hereafter upon that Subject, contrary to the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, I do hereby willingly submit my self to any such Censures as my Superiors shall think fit to pass upon me.

And whereas it has been confidently reported, that the *Athanasian Creed*, and the Third and Fourth Petitions of the Litany have been omitted in my Church, by my Direction, I do, hereby, declare, that the Third and Fourth Petitions of the Litany have been never omitted at all, and that the *Athanasian Creed* was never omitted at Eleven a Clock Prayers, but at
the

the Early Prayers only, for Brevity Sake, at the Discretion of the Curate, and not by my Appointment.

As to my own private Conversation, I am not conscious to myself, that I have given any just Occasion for those Reports which have been spread concerning me, with relation to this Controversy: I am sorry that what I sincerely intended for the Honour and Glory of God, and, so to explain this Great Mystery, as to avoid the Heresies in Both Extremes, should have given any Offence to this Synod, and particularly to my Lords the Bishops. I hope my Behaviour for the Time to come, with relation hereunto, will be such, as to prevent any further Complaints against me.

Hereupon the Upper House of Convocation, tho' not without several Arguments for and against the Doctor, by several Learned Fathers of the Church, being made sensible that he had made a sacrifice of his private Opinions, to its Peace and Unity, and that by this Prudent and *Christian* Behaviour, he was highly deserving of Compassion and Forgiveness, came to this Resolution. ' We having receiv'd a Paper subscrib'd ' by Doctor *Clarke*, containing a Declaration of his ' Opinion concerning the Eternity of the Son and Holy ' Spirit, together with an Account of his Conduct for ' the Time to come (which Paper we have order'd to ' be enter'd in the Acts of this House, and to be communicated to the Lower House) do think fit to proceed no further upon the Extract laid before us by ' the Lower House.

Besides the foregoing Paper, it is known that the Doctor immediately drew up a second, in which (to prevent all possible Mistake, and to explain more clearly what he had before drawn up in Haste) he declared that his Opinion, delivered in the said Paper, was not different from what he had before profess'd and maintain'd in his Books; and that he desir'd it might be so understood, and not as any sort of *Retraction* of any thing he had before written; and that as to that Part of the abovemention'd Paper, which relates to his writing upon this Subject, it was not his Design to lay him-
self

self under an absolute Obligation not to write again (which he judg'd it would be criminal and dishonest to do) but only to express his Intention, (as he had done before in this last Book) not to write any more on this Subject, unless some new and justifiable Occasion, should make it a Point of Conscience and Honesty so to do. This Second Paper I am inform'd, he convey'd to the Bishop of *London* his Diocesan who readily receiv'd it.

But, notwithstanding the Lords the Bishops Resolution together with Dr. *Clark's* Answer were communicated to the Lower-House, and read in it, That House came to this Determination, ' That Dr. *Clarke* ' having NOT RETRACTED any of his own ' Opinions which gave Occasion to their First ' Complaint, they could not esteem his Paper *Satisfactory*.

They expected it appears, an immediate and plain Recantation. But finding *nothing* of this in the Paper; nor so much, as any absolute or *binding Promise* not to write upon the same Subject. They did not think fit to receive, as Satisfactory, all that the Dr. thought consistent with his Honour and Conscience to offer them, or to agree with the Bishops, who not out of any want of Zeal (as appears from their First Answer) but without Doubt from a further Consideration of the Merits of the Cause, were willing to acquiesce in the Declaration he made of his Regard for the Peace of the Church, express'd in so ample Words, most People think, as any *Honest* Man in his Circumstances could possibly consent to make use of.

In this Manner, to carry on the Thread of my Narration after a more Regular Way, and make it all of Piece, have I taken the Liberty to leap over several Transactions that occur'd in both Houses of Parliament, to give the Reader the Proceedings of Convocation all at one View, which howsoever they favour'd of Heat and Partiality from the Want of Candour and Impartiality in some of the Members of it, in Opposition to what they call'd Lukewarmness

ness, and a Regardless Concern for the Constitutions of the Church in others, are too material to Escape without Notice. What presents themselves to my next View are the Debates of the Great Council of the Nation, which I left Addressing her Majesty with Thanks for her Gracious Expressions from the Throne, and in Return to that Act of Duty, receiving the Honour of her Gracious Acceptance of those Thanks. The Lords had no sooner Voted their Address before mention'd by way of Gratitude for the Queen's Speech, but the Earl of *Wharton* out of a just Regard to one Branch of it, that related to the Suppression of *Seditious Papers* &c. very pertinently made a Complaint to the House against a Scandalous Libel, Intituled, The PUBLICK SPIRIT of the WHIGS, set forth in their Generous Encouragement of the Author of the CRISIS, with some Observations on the Seasonableness, Candor, Erudition, and Style of that Treatise. Printed for John Morphew, near Stationers-Hall 1714, wherein the Author, having made some light and Cursory Reflections on Mr. Steele, who had written the Pamphlet, this Libel was level'd at (occasionally on the Earl of Nottingham) and on the Implicite Munificence of a huge Train of Dukes, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, Knights, Esqs, Gentlemen and others who Subscrib'd to the Crisis, pretended to Examine the Production it self; which Examination was interlarded with several Scurrilous Reflections upon the Persons concern'd in Advancing the Union between the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, and contain'd very ungentlemanlike Expressions concerning the Poverty of the Scotch Nation in General, and compar'd that Country (England) with which it was incorporated, to a Person of Quality, that had been prevail'd upon to marry a Woman much his Inferior, and without a Great to her Fortune. The Author of it likewise had the Assurance to affirm therein, ' That the Pensions and Employments possess'd by the Natives of that Country (meaning Scotland) now among us, amount to more than the whole Body of their Nobility spent at Home, and that all the Money

' ney that was rais'd there upon the Publick, was hard-
 ' ly sufficient to defray their Civil and Military Lifts ;
 ' and also said, he could point out some *with great*
 ' *Titles* who affected to appear very *Vigorous* for
 ' *Dissolving the Union*, tho' their whole Revenues,
 ' before that Period, would have ill maintained a
 ' WELCH JUSTICE of the Peace; and had since
 ' gather'd more Money than ever any *Scotchman*,
 ' who had not Travel'd could Form an Idea of.

Tho' this Satyr was chiefly level'd at a *Scotch*
 Nobleman (the Duke of *A---le*) who of late, had
 broken all Measures, with the Ministry, yet it was
 generally look'd upon as very Impolitick and ill-
 tim'd; since the sixteen *Scotch* Peers, who sat in
 the House, and who, at least there, were the Princi-
 pal support of those at the *Helm*, were involv'd
 in the general Reflections upon the *Scotch* Nation.
 However either the Author, or his Patrons having
 in a few Days after the Publication of that Libel,
 foreseen the Offence it would give to the *Scotch*
 Peers, or been appriz'd of what it had already given,
 it was thought fit to cancel the Leaves, wherein those
 Scandalous Reflections were contained, and to let the
 Rest go Abroad, with a new Title, under the Pre-
 tence of a Second Edition.

But the first Publication having done the Mischief,
 and the Complaint made by the Earl of *Wharton*,
 being warmly espoused by the Majority of the House,
 the Lord High Treasurer protested he knew nothing
 of that Pamphlet; exclaim'd against the Malicious
 Insinuations contained in it; and readily join'd in an
 Order for taking up Mr. *John Morpew*, and putting
 Him into the Custody of the Black Rod. Yet there
 were not wanting Persons in that August Assembly
 who were too well acquainted with a certain great
 Man's Veracity, not to suspect any Thing in him
 rather than want of Knowledge, and it was whi-
 sper'd about that he that wrote it, had said Grace more
 than once, and fould many a Plate at a Nobleman's
 Table in *York Buildings*.

Mr. *Morphew* upon his Examination having depos'd upon Oath, that an unknown Porter had brought to his House the Copies of the Pamphlet in Question, from the House of Mr. *Barber* Printer of the *Gazette*, and of the Votes of the House of Commons, who was also order'd into Commitment, and both he and *Morphew* on the *Friday* following were severally Examined at the Bar of the Lords House, where Mr. *Morphew* repeated his former Declaration, and own'd the Publishing and Selling of the aforesaid Libel; but Mr. *Barber* could not be prevail'd upon to confess any Thing, and insisted upon his not Answering any Question, the Answer to which might tend to Accuse himself, or to corroborate the Accusation against him. The Prisoners being withdrawn, a Noble Peer said, ' They had nothing to do either with the Publisher or Printer, ' but declared, ' That it highly concerned the Honour of that August Assembly to find out the *Villain*, who was the Author, of that false and scandalous Libel, in Order to do the *Scotch Nation* Justice, ' and thereupon moved that in Order to that Discovery, *Barber* might be again Examined on the next Day, together with his Journey-men and Servants, One whereof being accordingly Interrogated concerning what Light he could give their Lordships into that secret Affair, reply'd *None at all, upon my Honour*, which put the House into a violent Fit of Laughter, from the Consideration of the meanness of the Person that made the Answer, and the Air of Quality which he gave himself in making it.

But tho' the Peers were diligent in Tracing out such Footsteps, as might best lead them to the Fountain Head, from whence these Streams of Scandal and Detraction first sprung, and they omitted nothing to make the Discovery, such were the Counter-Practices of some whose Business it was to have the Author conceal'd, that her Majesty was prevail'd upon to take the Cognizance of that Affair into her own Hands in one of her Courts at *Westminster*, and on the 6th of *March*, the Earl of *Marr*, one of the

Principal Secretaries of State, had it in Command to acquaint the House, that Orders had been already given for the Prosecution of *John Barber*, which put a stop to all further Inquiries about that Matter, in a Parliamentary Way. Three Days after, *Barber* and *Morphew*, were upon their humble Request, enlarg'd from their Confinement, and on the 9th the same Day of their Enlargement, the Lords resolv'd upon an Address, which was reported and agreed to on the 11th and on the 15th presented, as follows.

‘ **WE** your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Sub-
 ‘ jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal
 ‘ in Parliament assembled; beg Leave humbly to re-
 ‘ present to your Majesty, That we have begun our
 ‘ Endeavours to suppress Seditious Papers (which
 ‘ your Majesty was pleased to take Notice of in your
 ‘ most Gracious Speech from the Throne) by apply-
 ‘ ing our selves to discover the Author, Printer, and
 ‘ Publisher of a Pamphlet, intituled, *The Publick*
 ‘ *Spirit of the Whigs set forth in their Generous En-*
 ‘ *couragement of the Author of the Crisis, with some*
 ‘ *Observations, on the Seasonableness, Candor, Erudi-*
 ‘ *tion, and Style of that Treatise.* London, Printed
 ‘ for *John Morphew* near Stationers Hall. 1714.
 ‘ Which we conceive to be a false, malicious, and fa-
 ‘ ctious Libel, highly Dishonourable, and Scandalous
 ‘ to your Subjects of *Scotland*, tending to the De-
 ‘ struction of the Constitution, and (by making false
 ‘ and unjust Reflections upon the Union, and the
 ‘ Steps and Motives to it) most Injurious to your
 ‘ Majesty, who have been pleased often to declare
 ‘ from the Throne, *That the Union of the Two King-*
 ‘ *doms is the peculiar Happiness of your Reign*, in ma-
 ‘ king a full Provision for the Peace and Quiet of your
 ‘ People, and the security of our Religion, by so
 ‘ firm an Establishment of the Protestant Succession
 ‘ throughout *Great Britain*: It appeared to us by
 ‘ the Confession of the said *John Morphew* at our
 ‘ Bar, that he Published, Sold, and Dispersed that
 ‘ Libel; and by the Examination of several Witnes-
 ‘ ses

' ses upon Oath, That the same was Printed by *John*
 ' *Barber* a Printer, who at the time of the Printing
 ' the said Seditious Libel, was, and yet is, intrusted
 ' with Printing the *Gazette*; but the said *John Bar-*
 ' *ber* in his Examination, insisting not to Answer any
 ' Questions, the Answer to which might tend to ac-
 ' cuse himself, or to corroborate the Accusation a-
 ' gainst Him, We have not as yet been able to disco-
 ' ver the Author of the said Libel, or who brought
 ' the written Copy thereof to be Printed. And
 ' therefore that nothing may be wanting on our Parts
 ' towards the Discovering and Punishing so GREAT
 ' a CRIMINAL, as we take the Author of the said
 ' Libel to be, we do most humbly beseech your Ma-
 ' jesty, That your Majesty will be graciously pleased
 ' to issue your Royal Proclamation, with a Promise
 ' therein of such a Reward, as your Majesty shall,
 ' in your Royal Wisdom think fit, to any Person
 ' who shall discover, and make due Proof against
 ' the Author, or Authors of the said Libel; as also
 ' your Majesty's most gracious Pardon to such Person
 ' or Persons as shall make such Discovery, of all
 ' Crimes and Misdemeanors committed in Relation
 ' to the Printing, Publishing, and dispersing the said
 ' Libel.

In Answer to this Address her Majesty Thought fit to express her self thus.

MY LORDS.

I *Thank you for the Concern you shew for Suppressing all Seditious Libels; And have given Order for a Proclamation according as is desired.*

Nor did the Ministry, how deep so ever some of them were thought to be Engaged in this Affair, offer to give any Obstruction to this Method of Discovery, for a Proclamation was made Publick the same Day, whereby a Reward of Three Hundred Pounds was promis'd to be paid to such as should discover the Author of the aforesaid Malicious and Factionous Libel, by the Lord High Treasurer: Notwithstanding which no Discovery was, or is likely to be made.

As to the Proceedings of the Commons, after they had gone of in the usual Forms, in Establishing Committees, and appointing Rules to be observ'd in the Consideration of such Matters as should fall under their Cognizance; after they had settled and adjusted Things relating to disputed Elections, and come to several Resolutions concerning their future Determinations therein; after they had Order'd several Estimates and Accounts to be laid before them, Voted a Supply to her Majesty, and order'd a Bill to be brought for securing the Freedom of Parliament, by Limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons; it was moved in their House, that, that Part of the Queen's Speech which propos'd the Suppression of Faction and Seditious Libels might be taken into Consideration. This Motion being Levell'd by Concert, against *Richard Steele* Esq; a Member who had acquired Great Esteem by the Productions of his Pen, in favour of the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, and in Defence of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, Mr. *Arthur Moor*, a Gentleman equally famous for being the very Reverse of his Character, to make a shew of some Justice to the supposed Criminal, represented, that as that Gentleman had the Honour to sit in, and be an Assistant at the Debates of that House, they ought not to fall upon him when Absent, and thereupon it was resolved to put off the Consideration of that Matter till the *Saturday* following.

But on the next Day, *Fryday March 12th* Mr. Auditor *Foley* who had receiv'd his Instructions for that purpose, and been acquainted with the several Passages that were most Obnoxious to Censure, made a Complaint to the House of Three Printed Pamphlets ' One Intituled the *Englishman* from *Saturday January 16* to *Tuesday January 19 17 $\frac{1}{4}$* , wherein ' was a Printed Letter to the *Englishman*, to which ' was Subscribed the Name *Richard Steele*. Another ' Intituled the *Crisis*, in the Title Page whereof, it was ' said by *Richard Steele* Esq; And the other Intituled, ' the *Englishman*, being the Close of the Paper so-called, ' in

‘ in the Title Page whereof it was also said by *Richard Steele* Esq; As containing several Paragraphs tending to Sedition, highly reflecting upon her Majesty, and Arraigning Her Administration and Government, ” Which Pamphlets being brought up to the Table, it was order’d that *Richard Steele* Esq; a Member of that House should Attend in his Place the next Morning.

Accordingly the Gentleman complain’d of, who was follow’d to the House by great Numbers of Persons that crouded the Lobby and Court of Requests, to know the Issue of the Debate, attended in his Place on *Saturday March* the 13th, where after he had several Paragraphs read and had been Interrogated by the Speaker whether he own’d the Writing of the Papers he stood Charged with? he gave in for Answer, ‘ that he could not deny but that he had of late written several Pamphlets and, for as much as he knew those that were brought before the House, but since many things were inserted and omitted very often thro’ the Mistake and Negligence of the Printer, he desired Time might be allow’d him to compare the Copies with the Originals, and then he would declare whether they were written by him or not. ” Upon this he was ask’d by one of the Members who were Interested on the Part of *Mr. Foley* the Complainant, what Time he Requested, and Replied till the *Thursday* following? When *Mr. Auditor Harley* Brother to the Lord High-Treasurer stood up and said he would have sufficient Liberty to give in his Answer, if he had the Favour of the House to defer it only till the *Monday* next. When *Mr. Steele* told the House, *he could expect such hard Restrictions from no Gentleman there, much less from the Worthy Member, who spoke last, whom he had heard to be of a more Exemplary and Sanctimonious Life, than to force any one to incur the Pains of eternal Damnation by breaking the Sabbath-Day, which he must do, if held up to such Terms.* Which sneer upon his Antagonist, tho’ not well taken by the Person it was directed at, had such an Influence on the Majority of

of the other Members as to put off the Consideration of that Part of that Day's Debate which related to him, to the Time requested.

But as Mr. *Steele* was not ignorant of the Diligence and Power of his Enemies, and their fix'd Resolutions to find Means of removing him from his Seat in *St. Stephen's Chappel*, whither he was come with a design to be vigorous and brave in Detecting of, and Animadverting upon, all Male-Practices that had crep'd into the Administration, so he was sensible that the Chief Article that had irritated them to this Violent Pursuit, was the Zeal he had shewn for the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and the Resentment he would have inspired the Nation with on Account of the *French King's* Delay in that Important Point, which ought to have been perform'd in Three Months Time after the Signing of the Peace; wherefore he moved, and the Question was proposed, ' That an humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, That she would be pleased to give Directions, that the several Representations of her Ingeniers and Officers who had had the Care and Inspection of the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and all Orders and Instructions given thereupon, might be laid before the House.' But the previous Question being put, whether that Question should be then put, it was carried in the Negative by 214 Voices against 109.

Then Sir *Edward Knatchbull* Knight of the Shire for *Kent*, brought in several Heads of a Bill to prevent the Running of Wooll, which being read and agreed unto by the House, occasion'd Orders for a Bill to be brought in for that Purpose, which Bill pass'd afterwards into an Act. On the same Day likewise upon the Motion of the Lord *Lumley*, Eldest Son to the Earl of *Scarborough*, seconded by the Earl of *Hertford*, Heir Apparent to the Duke of *Somerset*, it was resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, ' That an humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, That she would be pleas'd to order an Account to be laid before that House, of the Steps

' Steps that had been made for the Removing the
 ' Pretender from the Dominions of the Duke of Lor-
 ' rain, pursuant to the Address of both Houses of the last
 ' Parliament; and what Answers had been given
 ' to Her Majesty, or any of her Ministers by the
 ' Duke of *Lorraine* or any of his Ministers," which
 Address having been presented by such Members of
 that House as were of the Privy Council, was an-
 swer'd by subjecting several Papers to the Per-
 usal of that House, amongst which was a Letter
 from the Bishop of *London*, to the Baron *de Begue*,
 Minister of the Duke of *Lorraine* to the States Ge-
 neral, with the Baron's Answer to it, as likewise
 One from the Duke his Master to Her Majesty, by
 way of Reply to the Instances made on her Part for
 the Pretender's Removal written thus.

MADAM,

' WE cou'd not be more surprized at the Ad-
 ' dresses of the *British* Parliament last
 ' Summer, than with the late Remonstrances of Your
 ' Majesty's Minister at *Utrecht*, in Relation to the
 ' Removal of the *Chevalier St. George*, from the
 ' Dominions of *Lorraine*. Before we could absolutely
 ' comply with the Request of the most *Christian*
 ' King in that Affair, the profound Respect we have
 ' for Your Majesty, and the tender Regard we have
 ' for your Quiet, made us apprehensive of giving
 ' the least Uneasiness to Your Majesty. But when
 ' we were assured on the Contrary, that this Expe-
 ' dient would be highly agreeable to all Sides, as the
 ' only Means to remove one of the chief Obstacles
 ' to the General Peace of *Europe* so much wanted
 ' and desired; Proud of so great an Honour we
 ' could no longer refrain opening our Arms to re-
 ' ceive a Prince, the most Accomplished, the most
 ' Vertuous, and most Amiable of Humane Race,
 ' who only wants to be seen to be admired, and
 ' known, to be almost adored; whose Magnanimity
 ' in his sufferings renders him worthy of his High
 ' Birth, besides his other great and commendable
 ' Qualitie

Qualities, which confess the Royal Blood that flows in his Veins.

We therefore hope Your Majesty and the *British* Nation will not take in ill Part, that we cannot comply with a Demand so inconsistent with our own Honour and the Laws of Hospitality, and that after our Protection once given, we should voluntarily abandon to the Rage of his Enemies, an innocent distressed Prince, who knows no Crime, but being born the last *HEIR MALE* to that illustrious Family, which, for several Ages, has given the so many Great *Monarchs* to the World, amongst the rest, Your Majesty, of whose Heroick Vertues he is a happy Imitator, and whose conspicuous, and great Actions have reflected as much Lustre, as you have received from your Noble and truly Royal Progenitors. That God Almighty would take Your Majesty into His Holy Protection, is the ardent Wish of,

MADAM,

Your MAJESTY's, &c.

This Letter which (tho' with different Views) was dispersed with equal Industry by both Parties, together with some other Circumstances, wonderfully increas'd the Fears and Jealousies of the Well Affected to the most Serene House of *Hanover*, and occasion'd various Reflections on the present Administration in both Houses of Parliament, particularly in the House of Peers, where it was a Case of Admiration to think that the Powerful Queen of *Great Britain*, who was said to have humbled *France* and *Spain*, and forced them to what Conditions of Peace, she in her great Condescension thought fit to give them, had not Authority and Weight enough to prevail with a Petty Prince whose Dominions exceeded not one of our *English* Counties, for the Expulsion from thence of a Rival to her Crown and Dignity.

But to return to the Proceedings of the Commons, after they had employ'd *Tuesday* the 16th of *March* in

in Hearing the Merits of the Election of Members to serve for *Woodstock* at the Bar of their House, and made it a void Election, by the mere Dint of a Majority of Voices, after they had resolv'd to Address Her Majesty for an Account of several Deficiencies, and voted 10000 Men for the Sea Service in the Year 1714, and reported those Resolutions which were agreed to on *Thursday* the 18th of *March*, the Day appointed for the further Hearing Mr. *Steele's* Case; The House being then informed that many Persons were in the Galleries and in the Speaker's Chamber, among them some of Great Quality, who refused to withdraw: The Orders were read against Strangers, and for clearing the Speaker's Chamber, and Locking the Back-Doors: And it was resolv'd, That the Serjeant at Arms attending the House should take into Custody such Strangers as should refuse to withdraw out of the Galleries and Speaker's Chamber.

Then the Order of the Day was read for taking into further Consideration the Printed Pamphlets complained of to the House as before mention'd, and Mr. *Foley* having ask'd Mr. *Steele* who appear'd in his Place, to declare whether he own'd those Pamphlets that bore his Name to be his, or not? had for Answer from him, *That he had compared the Copies with the Originals, and found himself oblig'd in Honour to acknowledge that he wrote and publish'd the said Pamphlets, and the several Paragraphs therein, which had been complained of and read to the House, WITH THE SAME CHEERFULNESS AND SATISFACTION with which he had abjured the Pretender.* Then a Debate arising about the Method of Proceeding, Mr. Auditor *Foley* proposed that Mr. *Steele* should withdraw, but after several Speeches it was carried without dividing, That he should stay in order to make his Defence. Hereupon he desired that he might be allowed to answer to what might be urged against him Paragraph by Paragraph; but tho' Mr. *Robert Walpole*, General *Stanhope*, the Lord *Finch* (Eldest Son to the Earl of *Nottingham*) and the

the Lord *Hinchinbroke* in the same Quality to the Earl of *Sandwich*, spoke with all the Force of Reason and Rhetorick on his Side, Mr. *Steele's* Accusers, the Auditor abovemention'd, Sir *William Wyndham*, the Attorney and Solicitor General, with other Members, had such a Majority on their Side, that it was carried, *That he should proceed to make his Defence, generally, on the Charge given against him.* Mr. *Steele*, accordingly proceeded to make his Defence, and for near Three Hours, spoke to the several Heads extracted out of the Three Pamphlets abovemention'd (which had been Printed and given to all the Members) with such a Temperament of Mind, Modesty, Unconcern, easie and flowing Eloquence, as gave entire Satisfaction, to all who were not inveterately prepossess'd against him.

Then being order'd to withdraw, and too well apprized of the Numbers and Temper of his Enemies to expect any Mercy from them, he went immediately to the Lord *Halifax* his House adjoining to *Westminster-Hall*, where he took a small Repast, and from thence Home, without expecting the Issue of their Debates upon what he had alledg'd in Justification of his Writings. When, after Candles had been order'd to be brought in, and it was expected that Mr. Auditor *Foley* would have proceeded to recapitulate, he only said, *it was plain to every Body*, and therefore moved, that the Question might be put, ' That a Printed Pamphlet, intituled, *The English-*
' *man, being the Close of a Paper so called*, and one
' other Pamphlet, intituled, *The Crisis*, written by
' *Richard Steele*, Esq; a Member of that House were
' Scandalous and Seditious Libels, containing many
' Expressions highly reflecting upon Her Majesty,
' and upon the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Uni-
' versities of the Kingdom, maliciously insinuating
' that the *Protestant* Succession in the House of *Ha-*
' *nover* was in Danger under Her Majesty's Admi-
' nistration, and tending to alienate the Affections
' of Her Majesty's good Subjects, and to create Jeal-
' ousies and Divisions among them.

This

This occasion'd a warm Debate that lasted from Six till Eleven at Night; wherein Mr. *Robert Walpole* exerted himself in a wonder Manner by a long and excellent Speech in Mr. *Steele's* Justification, as did several other Members, particularly Mr. *Horatio Walpole*, Brother to the Gentleman of the same Sirname just mention'd, the Lords *Finch*, *Hinchinbroke*, and *Lumley*, Mr. *Bailie*, and Sir *James Stuart*; But Mr. Auditor *Foley* being supported by Sir *William Windham*, the Attorney General, Mr. *Edward Harley* and the Majority of the House, the Question was put, and carried in the Affirmative by 245 Votes against 152; so that it ended in this Resolution, 'That *Richard Steele*, Esq; for his Offence in Writing and Publishing the said Scandalous and Seditious Libels, should be expelled that House.

This Affair made a great Noise, and gave the Enemies of the Ministry then in Being an Opportunity of ripping up several Things, which, without this Prosecution had perhaps been never mention'd in the House of Commons; and which being spoken in the Hearing of several Lords (as some were suffer'd to be present there) occasion'd afterwards the like Reflections, and strict Inquiries in the House of Peers. On the other Side the most bitter Invectives were not wanting against the suppos'd Criminal and those that stood by him, and when it was moved on the Part of the Accusers that the Delinquent should be committed as well as expell'd, Mr. C----- flung out this biting Sarcasm, *that there needed not that Act of Justice from them, for if once he should be expell'd, his Creditors would take that Business off from their Hands, and most certainly commit him.* Mr. Auditor H-----y had indeed a little more Mercy in his Anger; and alluding to the same Misfortunes of his being more than ordinarily generous, out of his Excess of Compassion for the Distress'd, only said, *he could prove him not worth a Groat*, which if true, had been a mighty Token of his Guilt.

The next thing the Commons had to do after reading the *Bill for limiting the Number of Officers, &c.* the second time, and committed the Town Clerk of the Borough of *Colchester*, upon the Complaint of Mr. *Corseilles*, a Petitioner against an Undue Election there, was to extricate the Ministry out of a Difficulty they had plung'd themselves into, by proroguing the Parliament of *Ireland* to the Month of *August* following, before they had provided for the Maintenance of the Government in that Kingdom. Hereupon a Project was set on foot to supply that Defect, by retrenching the Drawbacks upon Goods exported thither from *England*.

According to this Scheme, in a Committee of the whole House, they consider'd the present Laws with respect to Drawbacks upon Tobaccos, Mullins, and *East India* Silks, carried to *Ireland*, and resolv'd a Bill should be brought in, to take off 3 d. per Pound of the Drawback upon Tobacco exported to *Ireland*; which was done accordingly, but afterwards thrown out of the House by the Single Authority of the brave and intrepid Speaker, who was so far from making his court to Preferment at the Expence of his Conscience, that, as he had before stood in the Gap, when the Bill of Commerce was breaking in upon the Nation, and preserv'd the *Spanish* and *Portuguese* Trades; so now he was an illustrious Advocate on the part of the *Virginia*, which had been entirely ruin'd, had the Bill pass'd into an Act.

Thus much for the Particulars of what was done in the House of Commons, before they adjourn'd themselves from *March* 23 till that Day Seven-night, by Reason of the *Easter* Holy Days: What we have next to take into consideration is the Result of the Debates of the Peers.

On *Wednesday* the 17th of *March* the Lords enter'd into Debates concerning the State of the Nation; and the Earls of *Sunderland*, *Nottingham*, and *Wharton*, the Lords *Halifax*, *Comper*, and some others, having represented the Danger that threaten'd the *Protestant* Succession in the Electoral House of *Hanover*, by reason

son of the *Pretender* not being yet removed from *Lorraine*, and the ill Condition the Affairs of *Europe* were left in by the last Treaties of Peace, moved, That Addresses should be presented to Her Majesty, that the proper Officers might be directed to lay before that House, *First*, An Account of what Steps had been taken for removing the *Pretender* from the Dominions of *Lorraine*, pursuant to the Addresses of both Houses of the Last Parliament; and what Answers had been given to Her Majesty, or any of her Ministers. *Secondly*, An Account of the Negotiations of Peace, what Measures had been taken to render the Peace universal, and what Obstructions Her Majesty had met with therein; *Thirdly*, An Account of the Instances that had been made for restoring to the *Catalans* their ancient Privileges, and all Letters relating thereunto. *Fourthly*, An Account of the Moneys granted by Parliament, since the Year 1710, to carry on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*. Which Addresses were order'd to be presented to Her Majesty by the Lords with the White Staves.

After this the Lord High Treasurer moved for Leave to bring in a *Bill for the further Security of the Protestant Succession, by making it High Treason to bring any Foreign Troops into the Kingdom*. But some Objections being rais'd against such a Bill, by reason that it was altogether unnecessary, and pointed against the Guarantees of the *Protestant Succession*, that Motion was dropt, not without severe Reflections both in and out of the House. The same Day a noble Lord made some side glances at some Expressions in the *Preface* to the Bishop of *Sarum's Pastoral Cure*; but that Prelate offering to vindicate himself, no further notice was taken of it.

Two Days after, the Lords resumed the Consideration of the State of the Nation, and several of them spoke again in favour of the poor *Catalans*, and at the same Time complain'd of the Favour shewn to the *Pretender's* Friends; took notice of the great Debts due to the Navy, tho' there had been nothing done at Sea, for two or three Years past; and moved that Addresses might

might be presented to Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to order the proper Officers, *First*, To lay before the House, an Account of the Debts and State of the Navy. *Secondly*, An Account of *Noli prosequi's* granted since Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne. And *Thirdly*, A List of Persons outlaw'd, attainted, or that had born Arms in the Service of Her Majesty's or the Late King's Enemies, who had had Licences to return into *Great Britain*, or other Her Majesty's Dominions, since the Year 1688. Which Addressees were order'd to be presented accordingly. After this, upon a Motion for adjourning, some Lords who design'd to prosecute with Vigour the Enquiries into the State of the Nation, propos'd to adjourn only for Two or Three Days; but the Lord Treasurer having very demurely and devoutly represented, That the following Week, which was *Easter*, ought, according to the Institution of the Church, to be set apart for Works and Exercises of Piety, it was carried by a Majority of 66 Voices against 43, that the House should adjourn till *Wednesday* the 31st of *March*.

Their Lordships being met again on the Day last mentioned, the Lords with the White Staves gave them to understand, That the Queen had been pleas'd to order the Papers for which they had address'd her, to be laid before the House; but that it requir'd Time to transcribe the same. Upon which the House adjourn'd to the Second of *April*; when several Papers relating to the *Catalans* were read: After which the Earls of *Sunderland* and *Wharton*, the Lords *Halifax*, *Cowper*, and some others, represented that the Crown of *Great Britain* having drawn in the *Catalans* to declare for the House of *Austria*, and engaged to succour and support them, those Engagements ought to have been made good. To this the Lord High Treasurer made answer, ' That Her Majesty had used her best Endeavours to procure to the *Catalans* the Enjoyment of their ancient Liberties and Privileges: But that, after all, the Engagements Her Majesty was enter'd into subsisted no longer than while King *Charles* was in *Spain*; but that Prince being advanc'd

to the Imperial Dignity, and having himself aban-
 don'd the *Catalans*, Her Majesty could do no more
 than to interpose her Good Offices in their Behalf,
 which she had not been wanting to do.' To which
 it was reply'd, That *God Almighty had put More Ef-*
fectual Means into Her Majesty's Hands. When, af-
 ter some other Speeches, the Lord *Comper* moved for
 an Address to Her Majesty, importing, 'That Her
 Majesty's Endeavours for preserving to the *Catalans*
 the full Enjoyment of their ancient Liberties having
 proved ineffectual, Their Lordships made it their
 humble request to Her Majesty, that she would be
 pleased to continue her Interposition, in the most
 pressing Manner, in their Behalf.

None of the Peers opposed this Motion; only the
 Lord Chancellor, in Justification of all that had been
 done by the Ministry, said *their Address would be more*
grateful to Her Majesty, if the Word *Ineffectual* were
 left out, and they should only *thankfully* acknowledge
 Her Majesty's Endeavours, in favour of the *Catalans*:
 Which was approved, and (a Committee being or-
 der'd to draw up the same) presented to the Queen, on
 the 3d of *April*, in these Words.

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub-
 jects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal
 in Parliament assembled, having taken into Consider-
 ation the several Papers Your Majesty was most gra-
 ciously pleased to order to be laid before this House,
 in pursuance of our Humble Address of the Seven-
 teenth of *March* last, That Your Majesty would be
 pleas'd to order an Account to be laid before this
 House, of what Endeavours had been used that the
Catalans might have the full Enjoyment of their an-
 cient Liberties and Privileges, did, with the utmost
 Thankfulness to Your Majesty, and Satisfaction to
 our selves, observe the repeated and earnest Endeavours
 of Your Majesty, for preserving to the *Catalans*
 the full Enjoyment of all their Just and Ancient
 Liberties; and that altho' it appears by the Treaty
 of Peace with *Spain*, that the King of *Spain* has br-
 o'therto

' therto not been induced to agree with Your Maje-
 ' sty's Interposition in their behalf, but insists they shall
 ' come under the Condition of his Subjects of *Castile*,
 ' there is yet Room for Your Majesty's further Inter-
 ' position, for securing to that People those Liberties
 ' which cannot but be very valuable to them: We do
 ' therefore make it our most humble and earnest Re-
 ' quest to Your Majesty, that Your Majesty would be
 ' graciously pleased to continue your Interposition in
 ' the most pressing Manner, that the *Catalans* may
 ' have the full Enjoyment of their Just and Ancient
 ' Privileges continued to them.

Her Majesty's Answer.

MY LORDS,

I Heartily thank you for this Address, and the Satisfac-
 tion you express in the Endeavours I have us'd for se-
 curing to the *Catalans* their Just Liberties.

At the Time I concluded my Peace with Spain, I re-
 solved to continue my Interposition upon every Proper Oc-
 casion, for obtaining those Liberties, and to prevent, if
 possible, the Misfortunes to which that People are exposed
 by the Conduct of those more nearly concern'd to help
 them.

This Answer, when reported by the Lords with the
 White Staves, who presented the Address, was not
 taken in very good part by several Lords, who knew
 the Emperor that was reflected upon in it, was under
 an unavoidable Necessity of pursuing the Steps he took
 in the Evacuation of *Catalonia*; but however, the Ma-
 jority of the House being in the Interest of those Mi-
 nisters who advised Her Majesty to recall her Troops
 from thence, it was not thought proper to enter into
 any Debates about it.

The same Day upon which Their Ldships Address
 was presented, they read several Papers that had been
 laid before them, in relation to the Treaties of Peace,
 and resolved to go upon the State of the Nation, on
Monday the 5th of *April*. Accordingly, that Day se-
 veral Speeches were made on both Sides, in relation to
 the Treaties of Peace in general, and to the *Protestant*
Succession

Succession in the House of Hanover, in particular. After which the Question was put, *Whether that Succession was in danger under Her Majesty's Administration?* Which occasion'd a warm Debate, that lasted from Two in the Afternoon, till almost Nine at Night. The Lords who were in a contrary Interest to that of the Courtiers, struggled hard to have the Words *Under Her Majesty's Administration* left out of the Question, out of Respect to Her Majesty, who they said was no ways concern'd in it; and if any thing had been done amiss, was no ways accountable, but by her Ministry: But the Opposite Party, who took upon them to justify those at Helm, or at least to screen them under so sacred a Protection as that of the Queen's Name, insisted that the Words should stand, and that the Question should be of a piece with Her Majesty's Expression in her Speech from the Throne, about the same Subject, and they being the more numerous, the Question was put as above, and carried by a Majority of 13 Voices, viz. Of 77 against 64.

Besides several smart Speeches that were made on both Sides, the most remarkable Circumstance was that Sir William Dawes, Late Bishop of Chester, and then ARCHBISHOP OF YORK in the Room of Dr. Sharp lately deceas'd, and the Earl of Anglesea, spoke, and voted with the Whig Lords; which added great Weight and Strength to that Side, the First drawing after him the whole Bench of Bishops, 3 only excepted, and the other being followed by the Earl of Abingdon, and Six or Seven other Temporal Peers, who, like His Lordship, had upon most Occasions voted with the Court Lords: So that the Victory which the Latter gain'd, was owing either to the Scotch Peers, or to the late Creation; and it was the general Opinion that this seeming Advantage was in reality a kind of virtual Defeat, and that One or Two such Victories would ruin the Conquering Party. To pass over the Reflections which the Publick made upon this critical Transaction, we must proceed to take notice, that after the Question was carried as the Court Lords would have it, the Lord Halifax moved, *That an Address*

dress should be presented to Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to renew her Instances for the speedy removing the Pretender out of Lorrain, and, that Her Majesty would be pleased, in conjunction with the States General, to enter into the Guaranty of the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, and also such other Princes as Her Majesty should think proper. His Lordship was seconded by the Earl of *Wharton*, who moved besides, That in the said Address, *Her Majesty might be desired to put out a Proclamation, promising a Reward to any Person, who should apprehend the Pretender dead or alive:* Which Motion was back'd by the D. of *Bolton*, who insisted that the said Reward might be suitable to the Importance of the Service. No Peer said any thing in opposition to these Motions; but it being late, some Members cry'd *Adjourn, adjourn:* But the other Side calling for the Question, it was *unanimously* resolved, That the said Address should be presented; and a Committee was thereupon appointed to draw it up. Before this memorable Debate, the Lord *North* and *Grey* moved that all the Strangers that were in the House should withdraw; upon which the Earl of *Wharton* desired, that they might be permitted to stay; and His Lordship was back'd by the Duke of *Argyle*, who took notice that it was for the Honour of that House not to be ashamed or fearful of divulging what was said in it. But the noble Peer who made the First Motion insisting upon it, all the Strangers were obliged to withdraw, except the Baron *SCHUTZ*, Envoy Extraordinary from *Hanover*, whose standing behind the Throne, with the Peers Sons, was wink'd at, because of the great Share his Master had in the Success of that Day's Debate.

On *Thursday* the 8th of *April*, upon the Report of the Address abovemention'd, some Court Lords moved that the same might be mitigated, and among the rest the Lord *North* and *Grey* took upon him to shew 'The
'Barbarity of setting a Reward upon any one's Head,
which he said was 'An Encouragement of Murder,
'and Assassination, and repugnant to, and abhorrent
'of *Christianity*, the Law of Nature, and the Laws of
'all

‘all Civiliz’d Nations.’ To which purpose His Lordship quoted some Passages out of *Grotius*, *Puffendorf*, and other learned Civilians; and represented in particular, ‘How inconsistent such a Procedure was with the Honour and Dignity of so august an Assembly, in a Nation and Government famed for *Lenity* and *Clemency*.’ And in the Conclusion said, ‘No Man either had more Respect and Affection for the illustrious House of *Hanover*, or would do more to serve them than himself; but that they must excuse him, if he would not venture Damnation for them.’ He was back’d by the then Lord *Trevor*, who said, ‘That what that noble Peer had spoken, was sufficient to shew how inconsistent such a Procedure was with *Christianity* and the Civil Law; and therefore he would confine himself to *our own Laws*; and if he knew, or understood any thing of these, he was confident they were as opposite to such Proceedings as the *Civil Law*. That he knew he did not speak there as a Lawyer, or Judge, but as a Peer: but he was so fully satisfy’d of our Law discountenancing all such Proceedings, that if ever any such Case should come before him as a Judge, he would think himself bound in Justice, Honour, and Conscience, to condemn such an Action as Murder; and therefore he hoped the Supreme Court of Judicature would not make a President for encouraging Assassination. Little was said in opposition to these Two Speeches, and so it was moved, *First, That the Reward should be, for apprehending and bringing the Pretender to Justice, in case he should land either in Great Britain or Ireland. Secondly, That Her Majesty should issue her Royal Proclamation, whenever Her Majesty in her great Wisdom should think it necessary.* Upon a Division these Amendments were carried by a Majority of Ten Voices, some of the Lords who, on the *Monday* before, voted with the *Whigs*, being for those Mitigations, and several Bishops thinking fit to give their Tacit Consent to them, by their Absence from the House.

On the same Day the Lords resolved to present another Address to the Queen, to desire Her Majesty,

' That she would be pleased to issue out her Royal
 ' Proclamation for the putting in execution the Laws in
 ' force against all *Jesuits, Popish Priests, and Bishops,*
 ' except those belonging to Foreign Ministers ; as also
 ' against all such as had born Arms against the late King
 ' *William and Queen Mary, and Her present Majesty,*
 ' *&c.* Upon this Occasion some severe Reflections
 were made against those Persons, who being outlaw'd
 for adhering to the Late King *James* and the *Pretender*,
 had the assurance, and were encourag'd not only
 to come over, but even to appear here with a Publick
 Character : But the Consideration of that Affair was
 put off to the next Day, when the Lords resolv'd, 1.
 ' That no Person, not included in the Articles of *Li-*
 ' *merick,* and who had born Arms in *France* or *Spain,*
 ' should be capable of any Employment Civil or Mili-
 ' tary. 2. That no Person who was a Natural Born
 ' Subject of Her Majesty should be capable of sustain-
 ' ing the Character of Publick Minister from any Fo-
 ' reign Potentate.' These Resolutions were undoubt-
 edly made with an Eye to Sir *Patrick Lawless,* who ha-
 ving been the *Pretender's* Envoy at the Court of *Ma-*
drid, had come over from thence with Credentials
 from King *Philip,* to act here as his Minister. But
 upon the Noise which his Residence here made in both
 Houses of Parliament, he thought fit prudently to
 withdraw himself to *Holland,* there to act in the same
 Station to the *States General.*

The same Day (*April 9*) upon an occasional Refle-
 ction made some Days before against the Ministry, for
 remitting annually about 4000 *l.* to the Clans of *Scot-*
land, as if that Sum were design'd to keep in heart the
Pretender's Friends, the Lord Viscount *Townshend*
 made a Motion for taking that Affair into Considera-
 tion. Hereupon a noble Duke made a Speech, im-
 porting, ' That the *Scotch Highlanders* being for the
 ' most part either rank *Papists* or declared *Jacobites,*
 ' the giving them Pensions was, in Effect, keeping up
 ' *Popish* Seminaries, and fomenting Rebellion.' In
 answer to which the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* made
 it appear, ' That in this particular they had but fol-
 ' low'd

'lowed the Example of the late King *William*, who
 'after he had reduced *the* Highlanders of Scotland,
 'thought fit to allow Yearly Pensions to the Chiefs or
 'Heads of the Clans, in order to keep them quiet :
 'And that if the present Ministry could be charged
 'with any Mismanagement on that Article, 'twas only
 'for retrenching and saving part of that *Hush Money*.
 Nothing being alledg'd against this Apology, the Lord
North and *Grey* moved that *the Lord Treasurer* might
 have the Thanks of the House for his good Services.
 But the Lord *Bolingbroke* said; 'He was persuaded the
 'Lord Treasurer was contented with the Testimony
 'of his own Conscience, and desir'd no further Satis-
 'faction than to have his Conduct approv'd by that au-
 'gust Assembly.' Whereupon it was unanimously re-
 solved, That the House approv'd His Lordship's
 Conduct in that particular. As all *Weak* and *Unsuc-*
cessful Attacks of a Minister, do but generally give
 increase to, and strengthen his Power,; so some Per-
 sons had Reason to repent their pursuing a wrong
 Scent; and on the other hand, one of the Lord Treas-
 urer's Friends took that Opportunity to say, with a
 triumphant and exulting Air, 'That having by this
 'time removed all Fears and Jealousies about *Popery*
 'and the *Pretender*, he hoped the Enemies of the Mi-
 'nistry would now speedily produce all the Obje-
 'ctions they had against their Conduct.' And there-
 upon His Lordship moved that a Day might be ap-
 pointing for taking into Consideration the State of the
 Nation, in relation to the Treaties of Peace and
 Commerce. He was seconded by the Earl of *Claren-*
don, and so the House adjourn'd to *Tuesday* the 13th
 of *April*, after having presented the following Ad-
 dress about the *Pretender* to the Queen.

' **WE** Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal
 'Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tempo-
 'ral in Parliament assembled, having a just and tender
 'Concern for Your Majesty and our Country, and
 'being encourag'd by that Zeal Your Majesty has so
 'often express'd from the Throne, for the *Protestant*
 'Succession

• Succession in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, do
 • now presume to renew our most humble Application
 • to Your Majesty, upon a Subject so agreeable to you,
 • as this which is NEAREST YOUR OWN ROY-
 • AL HEART, and do humbly beseech Your Majesty,
 • that whenever Your Majesty, in your great Wis-
 • dom, shall judge it necessary, you will be graciously
 • pleased to issue your Royal Proclamation, promising
 • a Reward to any Person who shall apprehend and
 • bring the Pretender to Justice, in case he shall land,
 • or attempt to land, either in *Great Britain* or *Ire-*
 • land, suitable to the Importance of that Service,
 • for the Safety of Your Majesty's Person, and the
 • Security of the Protestant Succession in the House of
 • *Hanover*.

• We also desire Leave to express our very great
 • Concern, that Your Majesty's Instances for remo-
 • ving the PRETENDER out of *Lorrain*, have not
 • yet had their Effect; and do humbly intreat Your
 • Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to insist
 • upon, and renew your Instances, for the speedy re-
 • moving the Pretender out of *Lorrain*; and likewise
 • that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased, in con-
 • junction with the *States General*, to desire the Em-
 • peror to enter into the Guaranty of the Protestant
 • Succession in the House of *Hanover*, and also all
 • such other Princes as Your Majesty shall think pro-
 • per.

The Queen's Answer.

My LORDS.

IT would be a real Strengthening to the Succession in the
 House of *Hanover* as well as a Support to my Govern-
 ment, that an End were put to those GROUNDLESS
 FEARS, and JEALOUSIES, which have been so in-
 dustriously promoted.

I do not at this Time see any Occasion for such a Pro-
 clamations. Whenever I judge it to be necessary, I shall
 give my Orders for having one issued.

As to the other Particulars of this Address, I will
 give proper Directions therein.

This

This Answer raised the Hopes and Expectations of the Friends of the Chevalier *St. George*; but their Joy was not long liv'd; and the same Day an Accident happen'd, which as soon as known cast them into a deeper *Consternation*, then they were in before the Address against the *Pretender* was moved in the House of Peers: The Matter of Fact is this.

On *Monday* the 12th of *April*, in the Afternoon, the Baron *Schutz*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, made a Visit to the Lord *Harcourt*, Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain*, and, among other Civilities, acknowledged the Affection which his Lordship had shewn upon several Occasions, to the most Serene Electoral House of *Brunswick*. The Lord Chancellor told him, 'He was extremely sensible of the Honour and Justice he did him by his Visit and Compliment: And desired him to assure the Elector his Master of his entire Devotion to his Service: Hoping his Electoral Highness gave no Credit to the false Reports, that were industriously spread abroad, in order to give him Jealousies of Her Majesty's Ministers.' The Baron answer'd, *He would not fail of discharging so agreeable a Commission*. But added, he had a Favour to ask of the Chancellor, in the Name of the Electoral Prince, viz. That his Lordship would be pleased to make out a Writ, for his Highness's sitting in the House of Peers, as Duke of CAMBRIDGE. That the Lord Chancellor was somewhat surprized at this unexpected Demand, stands very much with Probability: But, be that as it will, his Lordship told the Baron, 'That it was not usual to make out Writs for Peers that were out of the Kingdom. However, he would forthwith apply to Her Majesty for Directions in this Case.' The Baron reply'd, *He did not doubt, his Lordship knew, and would perform the Duties of his Office*; But as to the Difficulty of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE's being out of the Kingdom, he might assure himself that his Highness the Prince Electoral had resolved to come over very speedily; and perhaps
might

might be Landed before the Writ was made out. At this the Baron taking his leave, was desired by the Lord Chancellor to remember, 'He did not refuse his Demand, but only thought it proper to acquaint Her Majesty with it, which he would do immediately.' To which the Baron said, He likewise desired of his Lordship to remember, *That he had applied himself to him for the Duke of Cambridge's Writ,* and so they parted. The Lord Chancellor having the same Evening, acquainted Her Majesty and her Chief Ministers with all that had passed between him and the Baron, a Council was immediately called, which sitting from Nine of the Clock till Eleven, it was resolved, That the Lord Chancellor should make out a Writ for the Duke of Cambridge. But afterwards concerted in the Cabinet, that, notwithstanding that Resolution, Letters should be sent from Her Majesty to the Princess Sophia, and the Duke her Grandson, as also another from the Lord High Treasurer to the Latter, to dissuade the one from giving her Consent to that Journey and Voyage, and the other from taking them into this Kingdom.

This Transaction which the next Day at Noon, was first whisper'd about in the *Court of Requests*, at *Westminster*, cast a sudden Damp on the avow'd Partizans of the Chevalier *St. George*, and even on some others, who would not be thought to have Affections that way; but who were so astonished at the News, that they could not hinder their dejected Looks, and faltering Tongues, from betraying their real Sentiments, and inward Concern. It was then a Matter of Question, whether Baron Schutz had made that Demand, by express Order from his Master, or only by the Advice of such Lords and other Persons, as were supposed to have a more immediate Concern for the Interest of the most Serene House of *Hanover*: But leaving that to Conjecture, it was the same Day reported by the Court Agents, that Her Majesty had taken the Baron's Application to the Chancellor in ill Part, before he had

had made her acquainted with his Orders in that Matter, and that, thereupon, Her Majesty had forbidden him the Court, and laid Injunctions on her Ministers to have no Intercourse or Correspondence with him. How Her Majesty's Intention came to be so soon and publicly known, or at least so rightly guess'd at, is not the Business of an Historian to enquire : But 'tis most certain, that on *Sunday* the 18th of *April*, in the the Morning, Sir *Clement Cotterell* the Master of the Ceremonies carried Baron *Schutz* a Message to forbid him the Court. However at the same Time Mr Secretary *Bromley*, sent another Message to Mr. *Kreyenberg*, the Elector of *Hanover's* Resident, to acquaint him that he might come to Court as usual, and Two Days after one of the Queen's Messengers was dispatch'd to Mr. *Harley* at the Court of *Hanover*, with Instructions suitable to the New Scene which Baron *Schutz* had open'd in *England*. On the other Hand the Baron thought fit to return to *Hanover*, and for that Intent set out Post for *Harwich*, on *Tuesday* the 20th of *April* in the Night, with one single Servant ; having left in Mr. *Kreyenberg's* Hands a Letter to Mr. Secretary *Bromley*, importing in Substance, ' That having had the Misfortune ' to incur Her Majesty's Displeasure, and being ' thereby render'd incapable of serving his Master ' any longer in the *British* Court, he thought it his ' Duty to return Home, and so took his Leave of him.' The next Day Mr. *Kreyenberg* deliver'd that Letter to Mr. *Bromley*, who told him, ' That either he (Mr. ' *Kreyenberg*) or any other Minister whom the Elector of *Hanover*, would be pleas'd to send over ' should be well receiv'd by Her Majesty.' This whole Affair, as may easily be imagin'd, occasion'd various Reasonings and Conjectures : And as Baron *Schutz's* Declaration of the Duke of *Cambridge's* Intention suddenly to come over stun'd and alarm'd the Chevalier's Friends, so did it wonderfully raise the Spirits of the well affected to the House of

Hanover; and had a particular Influence on the Publick Funds, which rose Four or Five *per Cent.*

To resume the Proceedings in Parliament: The Lord Chancellor having on the 13th of *April*, the Day to which the House of Peers had adjourn'd themselves, reported the Queen's Answer to their Lordship's Address about the *Prétender*, some Expressions in it did not appear *entirely satisfactory*, and thereupon it was moved to present another Address to Her Majesty, tacitly Insinuating the *Reasons* and *Grounds* the Lords had for the First. A Form of an Order for such an Address, was thereupon proposed, and a Noble Duke having moved, that the Word *Industriously* should be added, there arose a Debate, that lasted from Two till Six in the Afternoon. When after Warm Dispute, the Court Party carried their Point, by the Majority of Two Proxies only, the Voices in the House being equal, (*viz.*) 61 on each side, and so the following Orders were made.

Die Martis 13. Aprilis.

Order'd by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to return Her Majesty the Thanks of this House for her most gracious Answer to their Address; and to assure Her Majesty, That this House will continue to consider of, and humbly to offer to Her Majesty, as well as to concur with Her Majesty in all proper Measures for supporting Her Majesty's Government and for strengthening the *Protestant* Succession in the House of *Hanover*, as the only effectual Means, to put an End to those Fears and Jealousies which have been so Universally and Industriously spread throughout this Kingdom.

Order'd that the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the Lords of the White Staves.

On the 16th of *April*, the Lord High Treasurer acquainted the House, that the Lords of the White Staves had (according to Order) presented to Her Majesty the Address of this House of *Tuesday*

‘ day last, and that Her Majesty was pleased to
 ‘ give the following most Gracious Answer there-
 ‘ unto.

MY LORDS.

I Thank you heartily for this Address : And take very
 kindly the Assurances you give me therein.

Thus ended the great Noise that was made in the Lords House about the *Pretender*. When in pursuance of a Motion that had been made on the 14th of the same Month, for taking into Consideration the State of the Nation in Relation to the *Treaties of Peace and Commerce*, and the Adjournment of the Debate that ensued thereupon to Friday the Sixteenth of April: The Lords High Treasurer and *Bolingbroke* endeavour’d to shew both the Necessity of putting an End to a *Consuming Land-War unequally carried on*, and the Advantages that had been gained by the *Peace*, particularly by the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*. Several Peers maintain’d on the Contrary, that there was no absolute Necessity of making a Peace, the Nation having given almost as much Money for Three Years last past, as any Three Years of the War; and as for the pretended Advantages gain’d by the Treaty with *Spain*, ’twas plain they were no more than what had been stipulated before by the Treaty of the Year 1667. They also complain’d of the Method in which the Negotiations of Peace had been carried on, and of our giving up the Interests of the Emperor, and King of *Portugal*, as well as of the poor *Catalans*. Hereupon the Lord Bishop of *London* represented Her Majesty’s Endeavours to make the Peace General; and after a brisk Debate, wherein several lively Representations were made of the Danger the greatest Part of the Confederacy were in, from the Conclusion of that Peace, it was resolved by a Majority of Nineteen Voices (*i. e.* Sixteen present and Three Proxies) to present an Address to Her Majesty to acknowledge, ‘ Her Majesty’s Goodness to her People in delivering

' them, by a Safe, Honourable, and Advantageous
 ' Peace with *France* and *Spain*, from the Burthen
 ' of a Consuming Land-War unequally carried on,
 ' and become at last impracticable. And to intreat
 ' Her Majesty to pursue such Measures, as she
 ' should judge Necessary, for Compleating the Set-
 ' tlement of *Europe*, on the Principles laid down
 ' in Her Majesty's Speech," The said Address
 was accordingly drawn up, read and agreed to, and
 sent down to the House of Commons for their
 Concurrence, who took it into Consideration on
 the *Thursday* following, when there arose a very
 remarkable Debate that lasted from One till Six
 of the Clock in the Afternoon, when it was re-
 solv'd, that the Blank should be filled up with the
 Word Commons, and that they would concur with
 their Lordships in every Particular of it. On the
Saturday following both Houses attended the Queen
 with it, at *St. James's*, where it was read to her in
 these Words.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

' WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal
 ' Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Tem-
 ' poral, and Commons, assembled in Parliament,
 ' beg leave to express the just Sense which we have
 ' of Your Majesty's Goodness to your People, in
 ' Delivering them by a *Safe, Honourable, and Ad-*
 ' *vantagious* Peace with *France* and *Spain*, from the
 ' Heavy Burthen of a Consuming Land-War, un-
 ' equally carried on, and become at last Impracti-
 ' cable: And we do most Humbly Entreat Your
 ' Majesty, That you will be pleased, with the
 ' same Steadiness, notwithstanding all the Obstructi-
 ' ons which have been, or may be thrown in your
 ' Way, to pursue such Measures as you shall judge
 ' Necessary, for Compleating the Settlement of
 ' *Europe*, on the Principles laid down by Your
 ' Majesty in your most Gracious Speech from the
 ' Throne.

Her

Her Majesty's Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE State of Publick Affairs in Europe, as well as the Necessities of my own Kingdoms, obliged me to enter into a Negotiation of Peace, and notwithstanding all Obstructions and Difficulties, I have by the Blessing of God brought it to a Happy Conclusion.

I esteem this Address as the United Voice of my Affectionate and Loyal Subjects: And I return you all the Heartiest Thanks which can be given by a Sovereign, who desires nothing more than to see her People Safe and Flourishing.

Having brought the House of Commons to join in the Proceedings of the House of Peers, it naturally induces me to resume the Narration of what has been done by the former from the Day to which they Adjourn'd themselves, which expired with that of the Lords Adjournment, as has been before recited, viz. on the Third of March; at which Time a Bill was brought in, of great use to the Publick, by Sir Edward Knatchbull one of the Members of Parliament for the County of Kent; for the more effectual Preventing the Runing of Wooll; On the same Day they likewise heard the Merits of the Election for Ipswich, in the County of Suffolk, and carried it for Mr. Sergeant Richardson, and Orlando Bridgman, Esquires, the Two Petitioners, against William Churchill and William Thompson, Esqs. sitting Members, after they had order'd Two Addresses to be made to the Queen, the one for an Account of the Charge of Provisions, furnish'd by the Commissioners for Victualling Her Majesty's Navy, to the Land Forces or Garrisons since the First of August 1710; and the other for an Account of the Produce of the Duties and Customs upon French Goods for the Two last Years, ending at Christmas last: As also of what Surplusage, or unappropriated Money, had been paid into the Exchequer, since Michaelmas 1710.

On the First of April the Directors of the South-Sea Company were order'd to lay before the House,
the

the Reasons why the Sufferers at *Nevis* and *St. Christophers* had not been admitted to subscribe their Debentures into the Stock of the said Company; and contrary to all Expectation the Majority of the Grand Committee of Privileges and Elections, at a long Debate that lasted till late at Night; gave the Matter in Dispute concerning a Contraverted Election for the Borough of *Guilford* in Favour of *Daniel Onslow*, Esq; a very noted *Whig* Member.

On the Second the House came to a Resolution of Addressing the Queen for an Account of the Deficiencies arising upon an Act made in the Third and Fourth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, for granting to Her Majesty a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes imported, after which Mr. Speaker presented to the House, an Account of what Steps had been taken for Removing the *Pretender* from the Dominions of the D. of *Lorrain*, and what Answers had been given to Her Majesty or her Ministers by the D. of *Lorrain* and his Ministers thereupon: As also a Copy of Two Letters in *French*; the one being an Answer of the Baron *le Begue* to a Letter from the Bishop of *London* dated *November* 9. 1713, and the other being a Letter from the D. of *Lorrain* to the Baron *le Begue*, dated *November* 27. 1713, which were read and referr'd to a Committee to translate and report the same to the House: A Committee was accordingly appointed, which resolved, 'That an humble Address should be presented to Her Majesty, that an Account might be laid before the House of the Instances that had been used with the Emperor for Revoking the Passport granted by him, for the *Pretender's* residing in the Dominions of the Duke of *Lorrain*, or against renewing the same." Then the House in a Grand Committee on the Supply, resolved, 'To grant the Sum of 245,700 l. 00 3 d. for the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1714, including Half Pay to the Sea Officers." After which they agreed to present Four other Addresses

to the Queen; 1st, For an Account of the Charge of the General and Staff Officers, and of the Expence of each Garrison in *Great Britain*, for the Year 1714. 2^{dly}, An Account of the State of the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk*, and what Representations had been made from Time to Time, by the Ingeniers and Officers appointed to inspect the Demolition of the same; with the Answers thereunto. 3^{dly}, An Account of what Instructions had been given for settling the Trade with *Flanders*, &c. and what Progress had been made therein. And 4^{thly}, An Account of what Forces were in Her Majesty's Pay in the Year 1711, and what were now subsisting.

On the 5th of the same Month, an Engrossed Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons, was read a third Time, and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence: After which another was order'd to be brought in for allowing a Drawback upon the Exportation of Salt to be made use of for curing of Fish taken in the North Seas or at Ireland: And in a Grand Committee on the Supply resolved, ' That a Sum not exceeding 498085 l. 10 s. should be granted to Her Majesty, to make good (for the Services of the Navy) the like Sum, which in the Year commencing from *Christmas* 1713, was to be paid by the Treasurer of the Navy, by Quarterly Payments, to the South Sea Company, pursuant to the Act of Parliament in that behalf. 2. That the Number of Men to be allow'd for Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*, for the Year 1714, should be Eight Thousand, Two Hundred, Thirty Two Men, Commission and Non-commissioned Officers, and the two Independent Companies in *North Britain* included.' Which Resolutions were agreed to by the House, on the 7th of *April*; when they resolved to consider of the State of the Nation in regard to the *Protestant* Succession, that Day Seven night; in order to which they thought fit to address the Queen, ' That the Letter from the Bishop of *London* to the Baron *le Bogue*, Minister of the Duke

‘ Duke of *Lorrain* to the *States General*, concerning
 ‘ the Removal of the *Pretender* from the Dominions of
 ‘ the Duke of *Lorrain*, might be laid before the
 ‘ House.

On the 8th the Commons likewise resolv’d to present Three other Addresses to Her Majesty, *First*, For ‘ an Account of the State of the Negotiations of
 ‘ of the several Treaties of Peace between Her Majesty and her Allies, and *France* and *Spain*; and of
 ‘ the Obstructions which occur’d in carrying on the
 ‘ said Negotiations. *2dly*, Of the Licences, Privy
 ‘ Seals, or Passports, that had been granted since the
 ‘ Year 1688, to Persons outlaw’d or attainted, in
 ‘ *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or who had born Arms
 ‘ in the Service of Her Majesty’s or the Late King’s
 ‘ Enemies, for their returning to the Dominions of
 ‘ *Great Britain*. And *3dly*, That she would be
 ‘ pleased to lay before them a Copy of the Articles of
 ‘ the Capitulations of *Limerick* and *Galway*.

On *Friday* the 9th of *April* they came to other Resolutions of addressing Her Majesty, ‘ *First*, For an
 ‘ Account of all the Sums of Money which had been
 ‘ paid to the *Highland Clans* in *North Britain* since
 ‘ the Year 1688, with the Names of the respective
 ‘ Persons to whom any such Sums had been paid, and
 ‘ by whom. *2dly*, For the State of the Garrisons in
 ‘ *North Britain*, and an Account of what Arms and
 ‘ Ammunition had been brought out of *North Britain*
 ‘ into *South Britain*, since *Michaelmas* 1710. And
 ‘ *3dly*, For Copies of the several Papers and Representations relating to the Garrisons of *Jamaica* and
 ‘ the *Leeward Islands*, which had been sent over from
 ‘ the respective Governors of those Places, and the
 ‘ Opinion of the Assembly with respect to the Forces
 ‘ there.’ The same Day, in a Committee of the
 whole House upon the supply, it was resolved to
 grant, *First*, 386427*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* for maintaining of
 Guards and Garrisons in *Great Britain*, *Jersey* and
Guernsey, &c for the Year 1714. *2dly*, 54645*l.*
 1*s.* 3*d.* for maintaining Her Majesty’s Forces and
 Garrison at *Minorca*, for the Year 1714. *3dly*,
 34856*l.*

34856*l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.* 2 *q.* for maintaining Her Majesty's Forces and Garrison at *Gibraltar*, for the same Year. 4^{thly}, 20170 *l.* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for maintaining of Four Companies at *New York*, Four Companies at *Annapolis Royal*, Four Companies for *Placentia*, One Company at *Bermudas*, and the Garrisons of *Annapolis Royal*, for the Year 1714. 5^{thly}, 67358 *l.* 15 *s.* 7 *d.* for supplying the Deficiency of the Fund for the *Classis Lottery* in 1711, for the Year ending at *Michaelmas* 1712. 6^{thly}, For supplying the Deficiency of the Fund for the *Classis Lottery* in 1712, for the Year ending at *Michaelmas* 1713. 67546 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.* 2 *q.* And in the seventh Place, 42576 *l.* 6 *s.* 4 *d.* to make good the Yearly Fund granted by an Act in the Ninth Year of the late King *William III.* for the Benefit of the Company and others trading to the *East Indies*.

On the next Day (*Apr. 12.*) the House put off the Consideration of that Part of Her Maj. Speech, relating to seditious Libels, and factious Rumours, to that Day Seven-night; and in a Committee of the whole House, went thro' the *Bill for lessening the Drawback on Tobacco carried into Ireland*, and made some Amendments to it; the Report of which was put off to the *Wednesday* following. And then the Gentlemen appointed to bring in one, *for the Relief of the Merchants trading in Tobacco*, were discharged from preparing and bringing in the said Bill; and the Consideration of that Matter was referr'd to the Grand Committee of the Supply. After which; another Bill was order'd to be brought in, *to explain and amend an Act pass'd in the Tenth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging the Woolen Manufacture, &c.*

On the 13th, several States, Reports, and Accounts, were laid before the Commons; and Mr. Secretary *Bromley* (by Her Majesty's Command, in answer to their Addresses) presented to the House the Papers relating to the *Pretender*, a List of Persons outlaw'd, &c. since the Year 1688, the State of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, &c. an Account

count how far the Peace was compleat between Her Majesty's Allies and *France* and *Spain*, and what was still wanting to make the same universal. &c. a Copy of Her Majesty's Commission, to appoint Commissaries to treat with the *French*, dated the 13th of *December* 1713, and Copies of other Commissions appointing Commissaries in matters of Trade; having before presented, 'A Copy and Translation of a Letter from the Bishop of *London* to the Baron *le Begue*, 'Resident to the *States General* from the Duke of *Lorraine*.' All which Papers were order'd to lie on the Table, to be perus'd by the respective Members.

On *Thursday* the 15th of *April*, the Commons went upon the Consideration of the State of the Nation, with regard to the *Protestant* Succession, in a Committee of the whole House, Mr. *Freeman* being Chairman. After the Reading of the several Papers that had been laid before the House, in reference to the *Pretender's* being remov'd out of the Duke of *Lorraine's* Dominions, to the Negotiations of Peace, to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and to Passports granted to Persons outlaw'd or attainted, a Motion was made, and the Question put, 'Whether the *Protestant* Succession was in danger under Her Majesty's Government.' Mr. Secretary *Bromley* endeavour'd to prove the contrary, by representing what the Queen had done for securing that Succession, and removing the *Pretender* from *Lorraine*. He was answer'd by Mr. *Walpole*, who, with a great deal of Vivacity, shew'd the *Protestant* Succession to be in danger, not from Her Majesty, but from the dubious Conduct of some Persons; and therefore insisted, that Her Majesty might not be mention'd in the Question. Mr. *Campion* having spoken in Vindication of the Ministry, the Earl of *Hertford* answer'd him in a fine Speech. The Lord *Hinchinbroke* likewise express'd his Fears of the *Protestant* Succession being in Danger, both from the Encouragement that was given to the *Pretender's* Friends, particularly in *North Britain*; which His Lordship had Opportunity to observe when he was there with the Regiment, in which he had a Troop

Troop. After some other Speeches on both sides, the Court Party being apprehensive that the Question would go against them, endeavour'd to drop it, by moving that Mr. *Freeman* might leave the Chair. Hereupon Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, the Speaker, made a memorable Speech, containing in Substance, ' That he was sorry to see that Endeavours were used to wave that Question, and stop their Mouths: But he was of Opinion, that this was the proper, and perhaps the only Time for Patriots to speak. That a great deal of pains had been taken to screen some Persons, and, in order to that, to make them overlook the Dangers that threaten'd the Queen, the Nation, and the *Protestant* Succession. That for his part he had all the Honour and Respect imaginable for Her Majesty's Ministers. But that he ow'd still more to his Country than to any Minister. That in that Debate, so much had been said to prove the Succession to be in Danger, and so little to make out the contrary, that he could not but believe the First.' And thereupon he took notice that Sir *Patrick Lawless* had been suffer'd to come over, and admitted to an Audience of Her Majesty. This Speech had a great influence on all *Unbiass'd* and *Unprejudic'd* Members, but nevertheless, after a warm Debate, that lasted till towards Nine of the Clock at Night, it was resolv'd by a Majority of 250 Voices against 208, *First*, ' That it was the Opinion of the Committee, that the *Protestant* Succession in the House of *Hanover* was in no danger under Her Majesty's Government. *Secondly*, That it was the opinion of the Committee, that the House should be moved humbly to address Her Majesty, returning the Thanks of the House to Her Majesty for the Instances she had used for the Removal of the *Pretender* from the Dominions of the Duke of *Lorrain*, and humbly desiring Her Majesty to insist upon, and renew her Instances for his speedy Removal from thence.

The next Day Mr. *Freeman* reported these Resolutions, and the First being read a second Time, there

arose a Debate, in which Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and General *Stanhope*, made very excellent Speeches. Mr. *Walpole* among other things, applauded the publick Spirit which the Speaker had shewn the Day before, but added, ' He despaired of
' seeing Truth and Justice prevail, since, notwith-
' standing the Weight of a Person of his known In-
' tegrity, Merit, and Eloquence, the Majority of
' Votes had carried it against Reason and Argument. General *Stanhope* endeavour'd to prove the *Protestant* Succession to be in Danger, by this single but cogent *Induction*, or *Conjunctive Syllogism* : ' That as it was
' universally acknowledged it had been the *French*
' King's INTENTION, so it was still his INTE-
' REST, and he had it then, more than ever, in his
' POWER, to restore the *PRETENDER*. However, the Question being put upon the First Resolution, the same was agreed unto without a Division, as was also the Second.

Nothing material happen'd in either House, but the Decision of Disputed Elections in the House of Commons (which for the most part gave it in favour of the *Tory* Party, in particular, those for *Clithero*, *Southwark*, &c.) except their laying Two Shillings in the Pound on all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, and a Proportionable Cess on *Scotland*, which pass'd into an Act, and with Six other Publick and Private Bills had the Royal Assent by Commission, on the 12th of *May* following: When upon a Motion from Sir *William Wyndham*, the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Sections, of the Statute of the 13th and 14th Year of King *Charles II.* intituled, *An Act for Uniformity of Publick Prayers, and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies, and for establishing the Form of making, ordaining, and consecrating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, in the Church of England*, were read : After which it was order'd, that Leave should be given to bring in a Bill to prevent the Growth of Schism, and for the further Security of the Church of England as by
Law

Law establish'd; and that Mr. Chanc. of the Excheq. Mr. Cholmondley, Mr. Comptroller, Sir Arthur Kay, Mr. Campion, Lord Down, Mr. Finch, Mr. Gore, Mr. Secretary Bromley, Mr. Windsor, Sir William Whitlock, Dr. Paske, and Mr. Aldworth should prepare and bring in the same. Which was accordingly done, and read the first time, on the 21st of the same Month, and order'd to be read a second; as was also another brought in by the *Whigs*, howsoever branded with the Name of being Enemies to the Church, for making Inclosures of some part of the Common Grounds in that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *England*, for endowing Poor Vicaridges and Chapelries, for the better Support of their Ministers.

Nor did the Gentlemen who were so zealous against Schism in the Church of *England*, prove less solicitous for advancing the same Cause in *Scotland*: For tho' the *Presbyterian* Doctrines were establish'd there, and the Episcopal Persuasion only tolerated, they prudently enough foresaw, that without some Provision made for the Clergy in the Interest of the Last, they could never bring them to stand in competition with the First. 'Twas therefore thought adviseable that a Bill should be brought in, for vesting the Revenues and Rents which did belong to the Archbishops and Bishops of that Part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, in Her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, to be by them apply'd for the Support and Maintenance of such of the Episcopal Clergy there, who should take and subscribe the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, and should pray for Her Majesty and the Princess Sophia in Express Words, and conform to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*.

After this, in a Grand Committee for the Supply, they resolv'd to take off the Duty of 30 per Cent, ad Valorem, on all Books and Prints imported into *Great Britain*, as an Encouragement to Learning, which they in the Two foregoing Sessions of Parliament had shewn a Less Esteem for, by exorbitant Impositions on Paper, &c. They likewise voted the necessary Sums for the Maintenance of the Forces in *Flanders* and at *Dunkirk*,

Dunkirk, until *Michaelmas* 1714, as also for those in *Jamaica*, the *Leward Islands*, for the Charge of the *Half Pay Officers* for the *Current Year*, and for the *Arrears* due to the *Land Officers* and *Marines*, at *Christmas* 1713. When having read the *Malt Bill* a *Third Time* and sent it up to the *Lords* for their *Concurrence*, and rejected the *Votes* of the *Quakers* at a disputed *Election*, after the *Question* had been put, that *THE PEOPLE SO CALLED*, who made the solemn *Affirmation* in the *Form* tendered to them, instead of the *Oath of Abjuration*, had a *Right to vote* in the said *Election*, on the 26th of *May*, the *Grand Committee* of the *Whole House* went through the *Bill* to prevent the *Growth* of *Schism*, &c. that had been read a *Second Time*, and having made several *Amendments* to it, order'd it to be engross'd.

What *Alarm* and *Consternation* this *Bill* struck among the *Dissenters*, and what *Jealousies* it gave many *Sober* and *Judicious Churchmen*, who knew what *Forge* this *Engine* was first contrived in, and considered by whom, and with what *Spirit* and *Views* it was carried, will appear by the several *Petitions* that were presented against it, which for want of *Room* I must refer the *Reader* to in a *Collection of Papers*, &c. Publish'd by *Mr. Baker* in *Pater-Noster-Row*: Be it sufficient in this *Brief Historical Account*, that after the *Lords Commissioners* had pass'd the *Malt Bill*, with *Two* other *Publick*, and *Two Private Bills*, and the *Commons* had sent up another to the *House of Peers* for their *Concurrence*, entitled, *A Bill for the better Regulating the Forces to be continued in Her Majesty's Service*, and had come to several *Resolutions*, in *Regard* to the *Fortifications* of the *Sea Ports*, and the *Payment* of the *Sailors Wages*, by voting a *Sum* not exceeding 300000*l.* for the last, the *Engrossed Bill* to prevent the *Growth* of *Schism*, &c. was read a *Third Time*, and the *Question* being put, *That the Bill do pass*, the same occasion'd a very warm and memorable *Debate*. *Mr. Hambden*, *Mr. Walpole*,
General

General Stanhope, Mr. Lechmere, Sir Peter King, and Sir Joseph Jekyl, exerted their Rational and Sound Arguments by opposing the Bill, and represented among other Consequences that would arise from it, the Tendency it would have towards raising as great a Persecution against our *Protestant Brethren*, as the *Primitive Christians* ever suffer'd from the *Roman Emperors*, particularly *Julian the Apostate*, Mr. Stanhope shew'd in particular, the Ill Consequences of such a Law, as it would, of Course, occasion *Foreign Education*, which 'on the one Hand' would drain the Kingdom of vast Sums of Money, 'and, which was still worse, fill the tender Minds of Young Men, with Prejudices against their own Country.' He illustrated and strengthen'd his Reasons by the Examples of *English Popish Seminaries* abroad, which he said, 'were so pernicious to *Great Britain*, that instead of making *New Laws* which would Encourage Foreign Education, he could with those already in Force against *Popish Schools* were mitigated.' The Chief Sticklers for the Bill, were Mr. Bromley, Principal Secretary of State, Sir William Wyndham, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Hungerford. Mr. Bromley said, among other Things, *That the Dissenters were equally dangerous both to Church and State: And, if the Members who spoke in their Behalf, would have that Bill drop, he would readily consent to it, provided another Bill were brought in, to incapacitate them either to sit in that House, or to vote in Elections of Members of Parliament.* Whereupon Mr. Walpole took him up with a great deal of Vivacity, by shewing that Property would be invaded by the one or the other, and hop'd 'the Time was not yet come, to whatsoever Heights some Matters were carried, but that the People out of the House of whatsoever Persuasions, if *Protestants*, would have the same Liberties of CHOICE, as they themselves had of SPEECH, within." After this Mr. Hungerford recapitulated and labour'd to answer what had been said by the *Whig-Members*. Mr. Collier back'd Mr. Hungerford,

gerford, and in order to expose the *Dissenters*, he desired Leave to read to the House a Collection of *Absurd and Impious Expressions*, which he had cull'd out of their Writings. After the reading of Part of his Impertinent Legend, he fell on a Passage taken out of the Nonsensical Rhapsodies of the late Mr. *Hickeringill*, Minister at *Colchester*, wherein Mr. *Collier* pretended he averred, that our *BLESSED SAVIOUR* was a Son of a W---. At these shocking Expressions Mr. *Bromely* stop'd him short, saying, *Such impious Words ought not to be repeated in that Assembly*, some other Members observed on the other Hand, that the late Mr. *Hickeringill*, was not a *Dissenting Teacher*, but in Communion with the Church of *England*; and Secondly, That he was known to be Crack-brain'd; so that his *Extravagancies* and *Blasphemies* proved nothing against the *Dissenters*. Mr. *Lechmere* spoke also against the Bill with a great deal of Vehemence, and took Notice, 'That the Indulgence granted to *Protestant Dissenters* since the Revolution had been so far from hurting the Church, that it had rather enlarged its Pale, and that it was notorious, That some Persons who had been bred among *Schismatics* were, or at least pretended to be the strongest Supports of the Establish'd Church." Several other Speeches were made for, and against the Bill, but who ever got the better in Point of Reasoning, it was carried by a Majority of 237 Voices, against 126, That the Bill should pass, and order'd that Sir *William Wyndham* should carry it to the Lords for their Concurrence.

Before we proceed, it will not be amiss to take Notice that the Publick were divided in their Opinions, whether the then Lord Treasurer was for or against the Bill? They who held the Negative, supposed, that there having been, of late, some Misunderstanding between him and the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, the latter in order to strengthen his Party was willing to sacrifice the *Dissenters*, whom the Lord Treasurer still fed up with Promises of supporting

supporting their Interest. But others, and the far greater Number, look'd upon the apparent Coldness between those Two Great Men, either as Chimerical, or as a Political Artifice to *amuse* and *divide* their joint Enemies. Be that as it will, it was observed, that the Lord *Harley*, *Thomas Harley*, Esq; lately return'd from *Hanover*, and in short all the Lord Treasurer's Relations and Friends, except his own Brother, the Auditor, voted for the Bill which the next Day (*2d of June*) was carried to the House of Lords.

Their Lordships thought fit to proceed with the maturest Deliberation in an Affair of so great Importance, and therefore put off the First Reading of the Bill, till *Friday* the Fourth of *June*, the Lords in, and about *London* were summon'd to attend.

On *Friday* the Fourth of *June*, the Lords, in a full House read the *Bill* in Question the First Time, and the Lord *Bolingbroke* said, *It is a Bill of the last Importance, since it concern'd the Security of the Church of England, which is the best and firmest Support of the Monarchy, both which all good Men and in particular this August Assembly which derive their Lustre from, and are nearest to, the Throne, ought to have most at Heart, and therefore I cannot but think it highly concerns this House whereof I have the Honour to be a Member, to read it a Second Time.* Hereupon the *Ld. C---r* who spoke next reply'd, ' No Man is more ready than my self to do every Thing, that shall be necessary to attain the seeming Intention of this Bill, *viz. The Preventing the Growth of Schism, and the further Securing of the Church of England.* But the Enacting Part will be so far from Answering the Title of it, that in my Opinion it will have a quite contrary Effect, and prove equally obnoxious to Church and State." His Lordship hereupon enlarg'd on those Two Heads with admirable Strength of Judgment in a Discourse that lasted near Half an Hour, and amongst other unanswerable Arguments against the Bill, represented, ' That instead of Preventing Schism, and enlarging

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' the Pale of the Church, the *Bill* tended to intro-
 ' duce *Ignorance*, and its inseparable Attendants,
 ' *Superstition* and *Irreligion*." To this Purpose his
 Lordship took Notice, ' That in many Country
 ' Towns, *Reading*, *Writing*, and *Grammar Schools*,
 ' were chiefly supported by the *Dissenters*, not only
 ' for the Benefit and Instruction of their own Chil-
 ' dren, but likewise of those of the Poor Church-
 ' men, so that the suppressing of those Schools,
 ' would in some Places suppress the *Reading of the*
 ' *Holy Scriptures*." On the other Hand his Lordship
 observed, ' That the Bill struck at the Ancient Rights
 ' and Prerogatives of the House of Peers, which by
 ' the Constitution was the supreme Court of Judi-
 ' cature, and the *Dernier Resort* in all Causes, where-
 ' as by the Bill the *Justices of the Peace* were im-
 ' power'd finally to determine the Offences against the
 ' same." MY LORDS, added he, I would rather
 enlarge than abridge the Power of *Justices of the*
Peace, were it but to encourage Gentlemen to take up-
 on them an Office so Troublesome, and at the same
 Time so Unprofitable, unless it be, perhaps in the Coun-
 ty of Middlesex. But, My Lords, I shall never con-
 sent to give up the Birth Rights and Ancient Privi-
 ledges of this August Assembly, of which I have the
 Honour to be a Member. The Earl of Wharton de-
 liver'd his Sentiments afterwards with a great deal
 of Resolution and Aptitude of Expression, by decla-
 ring, ' That he was agreeably surpriz'd to see, that
 ' some Persons were on a sudden, become so *Reli-*
 ' *gious*, as to set up for Patrons of the Church: But
 ' that he could not but wonder, that Persons who
 ' had been Educated in *Dissenting Accademies*, which
 ' he could point at, and whose Tutors he could
 ' Name, should appear the most forward in suppress-
 ' ing them. That such a Practice was but an in-
 ' different Return, for the Benefits the Publick had
 ' receiv'd from those Schools, which had bred those
 ' GREAT MEN, who had made so *Glorious a*
 ' *Peace*, and *Treaties* that execute themselves,; who
 ' had obtained so great Advantages for our Com-
 merce

'merce, and who had paid the *Publick Debts*, with-
 'out further Charge to the Nation: So that he
 'could see no Reason for suppressing those *Acade-*
 'mies, unless it arose from an Apprehension, that
 'they might still produce greater Genius's, that
 'should drown the Merits and Abilities of those
 'Great Men." *MY LORDS*, continued he, *to be*
serious, 'tis no less Melancholy, than Surprising, That
at a Time, when the Court of France Prosecutes
the Design they have long since laid to extirpate our
Holy Religion, when not only Secret Practices are used,
to impose a Popish Pretender on these Realms, but
Men publickly inlisted for his Service. It is Melan-
choly and Surprising, I say, that at this very Time,
a Bill should be brought in, which cannot but tend to
divide Protestants, and consequently to weaken their
Interests, and hasten their Ruin. But then the Won-
der will cease, if we consider what Mad Men, were
the Contrivers and Promoters of it. His Lordship
also excepted against the Word Schism, with which
the Frontispiece of the Bill was set off, and said,
 'It was somewhat strange, they should call that
 'Schism in England, which was the *Establiſh'd Re-*
 'ligion in Scotland; and therefore if the Lords who
 'represented the Nobility of that Part of *Great*
 'Britain, were for the Bill, he hoped that in order
 'to be even with us, and consistent with themselves,
 'they would move for the bringing in another Bill,
 'to prevent the Growth of Schism in their own Coun-
 'try." He said also on another Occasion, for his
 Lordship spoke more than once, 'That both in the
 'Bill before them, and the Speeches of those who
 'declared for it, several Laws were recited and
 'alleged: But there was a Law which had not
 'then been mention'd." *I expected*, added he, *that*
 VENERABLE BENCH, turning to the Bishops,
 would have put us in mind of it, but since they are
 pleased to be silent in this Debate, I will my self
 tell 'em, that 'tis the LAW OF THE GOSPEL,
 TO DO UNTO OTHERS, AS WE WOULD
 BE DONE UNTO.

The Earls of *Abingdon*, and *Anglesea* spoke when his Lordship had seated himself, in Favour of the Bill, and the latter said among other Things, ‘ That the *Dissenters* were equally Dangerous to Church and State; That they were irreconcilable Enemies to the Establish’d Church; which they had sufficiently shewn in the late King *James* the Second’s Reign, when in order to obtain a Toleration, they joined themselves with the *Papists*; and that they had render’d themselves unworthy of the Indulgence the Church of *England* granted them at the Revolution, by endeavouring to engross the Education of Youth; for which Purpose they had set up Schools, and Academies in most Cities and Towns of the Kingdom, to the great Detriment of the Universities, and Danger of the Establish’d Church.

The Lord *Halsfax* spoke on the other Side, and said, ‘ That the very bringing in of that Bill was injurious to the Queen; and he could not believe Her Majesty would ever give her Royal Assent to such a Law, after the solemn Declaration she had made from the Throne, That she would inviolably maintain the TOLERATION, which that Bill visibly struck at,” He added, ‘ That Her Majesty made it the Glory of her Reign to follow the Steps of Queen *Elizabeth*, who had not only Entertain’d and Protected the Reformed Walloons, who took Sanctuary in her Dominions, from the Spanish Inquisition, but had likewise allow’d them the Publick Exercise of their Religion, and caused a Clause, in their Favour to be inserted in the Act of Uniformity. That thereby that Wise and Glorious Queen had vastly increas’d the Wealth of her Realms, the Walloons having settled here the Woollen Manufactures, which are the best Branches of the National Trade. That the Protection and Encouragement the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and her present Majesty had given to the French Refugees had proved no less advantageous to Great Britain: And therefore it would be a Piece

‘ Piece of Barbarity to make an Act which would
 ‘ debar many *French Protestants* of Means of sub-
 ‘ sisting either by Keeping Publick Schools, or
 ‘ Teaching in Private Families; e’specially conside-
 ‘ ring their late hard usage, the Government not
 ‘ having above for Three Years past paid them any Part
 ‘ of the Fifteen Thousand Pounds *per Annum* allowed
 ‘ by Parliament in the Civil List towards the Main-
 ‘ tainance of their *Ministers* and *Poor*.” His Lord-
 ship concluded with taking Notice of the fatal Con-
 sequences of Persecuting the *Dissenters* in King *Char-
 les* the First’s Reign, which kindled a furious and
 unnatural Civil War, and Ended in the Total Over-
 throw of Church and State, and in the King’s Mar-
 tyrdom.

The Lord Viscount *Townshend* amongst other
 Arguments in Behalf of the Cause which the Peer
 that spoke last espoused, represented the ill Effects
 of Persecution in General. He said, to that Pur-
 pose, ‘ That he had lived a long Time in *Holland*,
 ‘ and had observed that the Wealth and Strength
 ‘ of that Great and Powerful Republick lay in
 ‘ the Number of its Inhabitants: But that he was
 ‘ perswaded if the States should cause the Schools
 ‘ of any one Sect tolerated in the United Provinces
 ‘ to be shut up they would be soon as thin of Peo-
 ‘ ple, as *Sweden* or *Spain*, whereas they then swarm’d
 ‘ with Inhabitants.

The Lord *North* and *Grey*, who spoke for the Bill,
 maintain’d the General Assertion of his Party, *viz.*
That the Church was in Danger from the Growth of
Schism. Whereupon the Earl of *Nottingham*, said,
 ‘ He own’d he had been formerly of Opinion, That
 ‘ the *Occasional Conformity* of *Dissenters*, was dan-
 ‘ gerous to the Establish’d Church; and therefore
 ‘ he always promoted the *Bill* to prevent it: But
 ‘ that the Church having then that Security, he be-
 ‘ liev’d her Safe and out of Danger, and therefore
 ‘ he thought himself oblig’d in Conscience to oppose
 ‘ so Barbarous a Law, as that was, which tended to
 ‘ deprive Parents of their Natural Right of Edu-
 ‘ cating

‘cating their own Children.’ He added, ‘He had observ’d both from History, and his own Experience, that all the Persecutions that had been rais’d in *England* against Schismatics, originally proceed’d from, and tended to favour *Popery*.’ His Lordship likewise excepted against that Part of the Bill which enacted, *That any Person who should keep any publick or private School, or instruct any Youth as Tutor, should have a Licence of the respective Archbishop, or Bishop of the Place, &c.* ‘MY LORDS, said he, I have many Children; and I know not whether GOD ALMIGHTY will vouchsafe to let me live to give them the Education I could wish they had. Therefore, *My Lords*, I own I tremble, when I think that a certain Divine (*meaning Doctor Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick’s*) ‘is in a fair way of being a Bishop, and may one Day give Licences to those who shall be intrusted with the Instruction of Youth.

Some other Lords made Speeches for and against the Bill; but the Lord High Treasurer contented himself with saying, *That he had not yet consider’d of it; but when he had, he would vote according as it should appear, to be either for the Good or Detriment of his Country: And therefore he was for reading the Bill a second time; which was agreed to without dividing, and put off to the Monday following.* In the meantime the Presbyterians presented a Petition, praying to be heard by their Council against the Bill: But the same was rejected by a Majority of 72 Voices against 66; tho’ it was observ’d, that on that Occasion the Earl Poulet, the Lords Foley, Mansel, and some other Friends of the Lord Treasurer, voted with the Wh-g Lords, for the allowing the said Petition, and that the Lord Treasurer himself went out of the House, that he might not be obliged to declare on either Side, which strengthen’d their Opinion, who thought that Bill to be levell’d against His Lordship.

On *Monday* the 7th of *June*, the Lords read the said Bill a second time, and referred it to a Committee of the whole House, the *Wednesday* following: After

After which Their Lordships took into Consideration the Case of the *Dutch* and *French Protestant Churches*, which had been presented on the *Saturday*; and after a small Debate, wherein the Bishop of *London* argued very strenuously for those Reformed Foreigners, it was carried without dividing, ' That a Clause should ' be inserted in the Bill in favour of the said Churches.

On *Wednesday* the 9th of the same Month, Their Lordships in a Committee of the whole House, of which His Grace the Archbishop of *York* was Chairman, took the Bill into Consideration again, and examin'd it Paragraph by Paragraph, from One in the Afternoon till Eight in the Evening. The Lord Bishop of *London*, who was one of the first that spoke in that Days Debate, said, ' That the Dissenters had made ' the Bill necessary, by their Endeavours to propagate ' their Schism, and to draw the Children of Church- ' men to their Schools and Academies.' To which the Lord *Halifax* answer'd, ' That what they did, ' was with the Knowledge and Consent of the Pa- ' rents, who, in many Places, had not sufficient ' Means to educate their own Children.' And His Lordship took from thence an Opportunity to move, ' That since the Bill was occasion'd, as was suggest- ' ed, by the Dissenters endeavouring to engross the ' Education of the Youth of Both Persuasions, they ' might be allowed Schools to instruct their own ' Children.' Which Motion being form'd into a Question, was debated for near Three Hours. The Lords *Comper* and *Halifax*, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and some other Peers, made several Speeches for the Affirmative. But the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, the Earl of *Anglesea*, the Duke of *Bucks*, the Earl of *Abingdon*, and the Lord Chancellor, insisted on the Negative, which was at last carried by 62 Votes against 48. After this, it was moved, That Dissenters might, at least, be suffer'd to have School-Mistresses, to teach their Children to read; which after a Debate of about Half an Hour, was carried without dividing; as was also a Clause, That that Act should not extend to any Person who should instruct Youth in Reading,

Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, or any part of Mathematical Learning only, so far as such Mathematical Learning related to Navigation or any Mechanical Art only. Then Their Lordships examin'd that Part of the Bill whereby the Conviction of Offenders against that Act was left to the *Justices of the Peace*; and after a warm Dispute, it was carried by a Majority of 59 Votes against 54, that the Conviction should be in the Ordinary Course of Justice, *viz. Upon an Information, Presentment, or Indictment, in any of Her Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, or at the Assizes, or before Justices of Oyer and Terminer.* The Court Party finding by this last Division, that they lost considerable Ground, and being apprehensive that other Amendments which would render the Bill altogether useless, moved, that the Chairman might leave the Chair. But tho' the Contrary Party at first oppos'd it; yet after some Debate upon the Penalties to be inflicted on the Offenders, both Parties being equally tired, the House adjourn'd themselves to the next Day.

Accordingly, on *Thursday* the 10th, the Lords in a Committee of the whole House, resumed the Debate about the Penalties, and fix'd the same to Three Month's Imprisonment; after which it was moved, and agreed, That Persons aggrieved *might appeal from Ecclesiastical Censures, as in Cases of ordinary Jurisdiction.* A Clause was afterwards proposed and carried, to exempt from the Penalties of that Act, any Tutor who should be employed by any Nobleman, or Noblewoman, to teach in their Families, provided such Tutor did in every respect qualify himself according to that Act, except only in that of taking a Licence from the Bishop.

On the next Day Their Lordships still in a Grand Committee, consider'd further of the Bill to prevent the Growth of Schism, &c. and the Earl of Anglesea moved that a Clause might be inserted in it, to extend that Act to IRELAND; which, after some Debate, wherein the Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, violently oppos'd it, was carried in the Affirmative

Affirmative by the Majority of one Voice only ; after which it was order'd that the Amendments made to the Bill should be reported to the House on the *Monday* following. Accordingly on the 14th of *June*, the Archbishop of *York* made the said Report, and several severe Speeches were made against the Clause abovemention'd : But the Question being put, it was carried by a Majority of 57 Voices against 51, *That the said Clause should stand*, and order'd that the Bill with the Amendments should be engross'd. The next Day the said Engross'd Bill was read the third time, and after a short Debate, it was carried by 79 Votes against 71, that the Bill should pass.

Thus ended the Debates about a Bill, that was not so much levell'd at the Advancement of the *Establish'd* Religion, as at the Depression of the Treasurer's Power, whose Rivals in the Queen's Affections, and in the Authority of being Prime Minister, said, if he should oppose it, they would have their point, and that Her Majesty would then see that all they said of him was true, which was that he was a Fanatick in Disguise. After which it would be no hard matter to incense her, who was so heartily in the Church's Interest against him, and that he would infallibly sink under the Church's Resentment. But if he join'd with it, then he effectually provok'd the Dissenters, stript himself of his Private Friends, was lost without a Retreat, and they could easily make them thereafter Instruments to destroy him. Yet even here the crafty Treasurer stood his Ground: He was so well acquainted with their Management in all its Steps, and made himself so effectually Master of the Plot, even before it broke out, that he baffled them both ways; for he castrated the Bill, took out all the Malicious and Persecuting Parts, which the *Wild-fire-men* who were first in the Design, had form'd to ruin Families and oppress the People, let it pass with all in it that was really useful for the Church's Advantage, and yet left it unable to do the Mischief which it was design'd for. In the Management of which he neither discover'd himself one way nor other, by which means, the Po-

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liticians were effectually disappointed, the Attempt to sap his Interest prov'd abortive, and he yet held his Hold, without receiving any Wound from that Attempt, except that for a while the Dissenters laid the blame of that Bill, as an Attack upon their Toleration, at his door ; which as it was the Effect of their Ignorance only, so they are since that time fully satisfied of their Mistake.

Tho' the Bill just mention'd was sent down with the several Amendments made to it, to the Commons for their Concurrence, by a Majority of Six Voices, yet several Lords enter'd and signed the following Protest against it, viz.

Dissentient.

I. **W**E cannot apprehend (as the Bill recites) that great Danger may ensue from the Dissenters, to the Church and State.

Because, 1. By Law no Dissenter is capable of any Station which can be supposed to render him dangerous.

2. And since the several Sects of Dissenters differ from each other, as much as they do from the Establish'd Church, they can never form of themselves a National Church ; nor have any Temptation to set up any one Sect among them ; for in that Case all that the other Sects can expect, is only a *Toleration*, which they already enjoy by the Indulgence of the State ; and therefore 'tis their Interest to support the Establish'd Church against any other Sect that would attempt to destroy it.

II. If nevertheless the Dissenters were dangerous, Severity is not so proper and effectual a Method, to reduce them to the Church, as a charitable Indulgence ; as is manifest by Experience, there having been more Dissenters reconciled to the Church, since the Act of Toleration, than in all the Time since the Act of Uniformity, to the time of the said Act of Toleration, and there is scarce one Considerable Fa-
Severity

mily in *England* in Communion with the Dissenters: Severity may make them Hypocrites but not Converts.

III. If Severity could be supposed ever to be of use, yet this is not a proper Time for it, while we are threaten'd with much greater Dangers to our Church and Nation, against which the *Protestant* Dissenters have join'd, and are still willing to join with us in our Defence. Therefore we should not drive them from us, by enforcing the Laws against them, in a Matter which, of all others, must most sensibly grieve them, *viz.* The Education of their Children: Which reduces them to a Necessity either of breeding them in a Way they do not approve, or of leaving them without Instruction.

IV. This must be more grievous to the Dissenters, because it was little expected from the Members of the Establish'd Church, after so favourable an Indulgence as the Act of Toleration, and the repeated Declarations and Professions from the Throne and Former Parliaments, against Persecution, which is the particular Badge of the *Roman* Church, which avows and practises this Doctrine; and yet this has not been retaliated even upon the *Papists*; for all the Laws made against them have been the Effect and just Punishment of Treasons committed from Time to Time against the State. But it is not pretended that this Bill is design'd as a Punishment of any Crime which the *Protestant* Dissenters have been guilty of against the Civil Government, or that they are disaffected to the *Protestant* Succession as by Law establish'd; for in this their Zeal is very conspicuous.

V. In all the Instances of making Laws, or of a rigid Execution of the Laws against Dissenters, it is very remarkable that their Design was to weaken the Church, and to drive them into one common Interest with the *Papists*, and to join in Measures tending to the Destruction of it. This was the Method suggested by *Popish* Counsels, to prepare them for the Two Successive Declarations in the Time of King *Charles II.* and the following one issued by King *James II.* to ruin all our civil and religious Rights: And we

cannot think that the Arts and Contrivances of the *Papists* to subvert our Church, are proper Means to preserve it, especially at a Time when we are in more danger of *Popery* than ever, by the Designs of the *Pretender*, supported by the mighty Power of the *French King*, who is engaged to extirpate our Religion, and by great Numbers in this Kingdom, who are professedly in his Interests.

VI. But if the Dissenters should not be provok'd by this Severity, to concur in the Destruction of their Country, and the *Protestant* Religion, yet we may justly fear they may be driven by this Bill from *England*, to the great Prejudice of our Manufactures; for as we gain'd them by the Persecution abroad, so we may lose them by the lik Proceedings at home.

VII. The Miseries we apprehend here are greatly enhanced by extending this Bill to *Ireland*, where the Consequences of it may be fatal; for since the Number of *Papists* in that Kingdom far exceeds the *Protestants* of all Denominations together, and that the Dissenters are to be treated as Enemies, or at least, as Persons dangerous to that Church and State, who have always in all Times join'd, and still continue to join, with the Members of that Church in their common Defence against the common Enemy of Religion; and since the Army there is very much reduced, the *Protestants* thus unnecessarily divided seem to us to be expos'd to the Danger of another Massacre, and the *Protestant* Religion in Danger of being extirpated. And we may further fear that the *Scots* in *Britain*, whose National Church is *Presbyterian*, will not so heartily and zealously join with us in our Defence, when they see those of the same Nation, same Blood, and same Religion, so hardly treated by us.

And this will still be more grievous to the *Protestant* Dissenters in *Ireland*, because while the *Popish* Priests are register'd, and so indulged by Law, as that they exercise their Religion without Molestation, the Dissenters

senters are so far from enjoying the like Toleration, that the Laws are, by this Bill, enforced against them.

	(D.) Somerset.	(E.) Wharton.
(E.) Torrington.	(D.) Bolton.	(V.) Townshend.
(M.) Dorchester.	(D.) Grafton.	(E.) Sunderland.
	(D.) Devonshire.	(E.) Carlisle.
(E.) Middlesex & Dorset.	(E.) Scarborough.	(Ld.) Cornwallis.

(E.) Derby.	(E.) Orford.
(E.) Lincoln.	(Ld.) Rockingham.
(E.) Nottingham.	(Ld.) Sommers.
(E.) Radnor.	(Ld.) Haversham.

Lds BISHOPS. (D.) Schomberg (Ld.) Foley.
& Lemster.

J. Ely. (V.) De Longueville.

Jo. Bangor. (Ld.) Halifax.

Jo. Landaff. (Ld.) Cowper.

W. Lincoln. (E.) Greenwich,
D. of Argyle.

On Wednesday the 23d of June, when the Amendments made by the Lords to the *Schism Bill*, were read in the House of Commons, Mr. *Walpole* and Mr. *Lechmere*, among the rest, represented, 'That since the *Protestant Dissenters of Ireland* were made liable to the Penalties thereof, it were but just, either to insert a Clause, or to bring in another Bill, to make them enjoy the Benefit of the Toleration Act, that was past in *England* in the Last Reign. But Sir *William Wyndham* and Mr. *Campion* made answer, 'That if leave were given to bring in such a Bill, they hoped they should have Leave also to bring in another, to incapacitate Dissenters from voting for *Parliament Men*.' Upon which that Motion dropt. On the other Hand Mr. *Stanhope* proposed, 'That the Tutors in the Families of Members of the House of Commons, might be put on the same foot with those who taught in the Families of a *Nobleman*, or *Noble-woman*,

‘*Noble-woman*, it being reasonable to suppose, that the Members of that House, many of whom were of Noble Extraction, had as great Concern as the Lds for the Education of their Children, and an equal Right to take care of their Instruction.’ Several Members of Both Parties were of Mr. *Stanhope’s* Opinion: But Mr. *Hungerford* was very plain, and represented that the least Amendment, now made in that House, might occasion the Loss of the Bill. Which had such Weight with them, who all along promoted it, that the Question being put, it was carried by a Majority of 168 Votes against 98, That the Commons agreed to the Lords Amendments, and order’d that Sir *William Wyndham* should carry the Bill to the Lords, and acquaint them therewith.

Having follow’d this important Bill through both Houses of Parliament, we are next to take a cursory View of their Proceedings, in relation to other Affairs that fell under their Consideration. On *Wednesday, June 2.* the Commons having consider’d the Report made to the Ld. H. Treasurer concerning the Fortifications of *Chatham, Portsmouth, and Harwich*, came to the 2 following Resolutions, 1. Of addressing Her Majesty that she would cause the Purchase Money to be paid agreed for, as a valuable Consideration for certain Lands and Tenements, vested in Trustees for the Crown, for the better fortifying and securing the Docks and Harbours of *Portsmouth*, pursuant to the several Contracts made with the Proprietors of the said Lands and Tenements. 2. That she would be pleased to do the same, for the better fortifying and securing the Docks and Harbours at *Chatham*. In this Survey, it was made appear that the Fortifications at *Portsmouth*, and other Sea Ports, were in so wretched a Condition, that during the Late War the Enemy might, with an Inconsiderable Force, have made themselves Masters of those important Places.

On the 3d of *June* the Commons order’d a Bill to be brought in, for taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom: And upon a Debate it was order’d by a Majority of 179 Voices against

against 118, That it should be an Instruction to the Gentlemen appointed to bring in the said Bill, to provide a Clause or Clauses, to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Transport-Service, and the Sick and Wounded.

The next Day the Commons, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, resolved ' To grant to Her Majesty, 2188 l. 9 s. 2 d. for the compleating the Payment of the Half-Pay due to the Chaplains and Military Officers, that served in the Train of Artillery in *Flanders, Spain, &c.* for the Year 1714: As also 300000 l. towards satisfying the Debt due on Account to the Land Forces; out of which the Sum of 60095 l. 9 s. 2 d. was to be apply'd to discharge Bills drawn by *William Chetwynd, Esq;* Her Majesty's Late Envoy at *Genoa*, for Corn sent to *Barcelona*; likewise 3000 l. for Chaplains unprovided for, that served in the Fleet during the Late War; and 18540 l. 12 s. 9 d. 3 q. for Interest on Debentures to the Sufferers at *Nevis* and *Saint Christophers* for Three Years, to the 25th of *December* 1714, with 42785 l. 14 s. 4 d. for the Support of the Royal Hospital at *Chelsea*, and for the Extraordinary Allowance for Forage for the Dragoons in *North Britain*, from the 29th of *December* 1713, to the Twenty Fourth of *December*, 1714.' Which Resolutions were reported to the House, and agreed to on the 4th. But it is to be observ'd, that in the Grand Committee, a Motion being made to pay the Arrears due to the *Hanover* Troops, some Reflections were cast vpon them, for not obeying the Duke of *Ormond's* Orders in the Year 1712. Hereupon Mr. Auditor *Harley* and Mr. *Foley* said, ' That whatsoever Reasons the Generals might have for what they did, they were sure those Troops had ever done their Duty, and therefore they were surpriz'd to hear them reflected on.' Which gave occasion to a Whig Member to say he wonder'd the Gentlemen of the Contrary Side should fall out among themselves, at a Time when they had prosecuted a Bill against Schism so very warmly!

On

On *Saturday* the 5th of *June*, the Lords authoriz'd by Her Majesty's Commission gave the Royal Assent to all the Bills that were ready for it, and on the 7th order'd one to be brought in, to appoint Commissioners to inquire into the Value of the Lands and Revenues which belong'd to the Archbishops and Bishops in that Part of Great Britain call'd Scotland, and into the Value of all Grants and Alienations of the same, since the Year 1689, and to what Uses, and upon what Considerations the same had been granted; tho' neither this Bill, nor that for taking, examining, and stating the Publick Accounts, ever pass'd into Acts, the Commons having dropt the First, and the Lords thrown out the Last at the Second Reading, by a Majority of 55 Voices against 42, having observ'd, that the Commissioners appointed by that Bill, put the Nation to a great Expence, and did nothing but carp at and find fault with them, whom the reigning Ministry had a mind to asperse and depress; even after *Thomas Lister*, Esq; *James Bulteel*, Esq; *Henry Bertie*, Esq; *Sir William Barker*, Bar. *George Lockhart*, Esq; *Jonathan Elford*, Esq; and *Abraham Blackmore*, Esq; had their Names inserted in the Bill as Commissioners, 4 of the Old Commissioners, viz. *Mr. Annesly*, *Mr. Winnington*, *Mr. Shippen*, and *Mr. Campion*, having a Foresight of the Loss of the Bill, and therefore declining to stand Candidates to supply those Offices.

On the 9th of the same Month the Commons resolv'd to present Three Addresses to the Queen. 1. 'That she would be pleas'd, out of her great Goodness, to give Directions, that the Fourth Part of the 'Assiento Trade, reserv'd to Her Majesty, by the '28th Article of the *Assiento* Contract, as also all such 'other Benefits or Advantages arising from the *Assiento* 'Trade, or the Licences relating thereunto, &c. 'might be dispos'd of to the Use of the Publick. 2. 'That the Revenues of the Island of *Minorca*, and 'the Rents of the Houses at *Gibraltar*, might be applied towards the Maintenance and Support of the several Garrisons in those Places. 3. That the Ports 'of *Mahon* and *Gibraltar* might be made Free Ports. These

These, with several other Addresses, in particular, one for lessening the Number of the Commissioners for the Equivalent; another that she would be pleas'd to bestow some Ecclesiastical Dignity or Preferment on Dr. *John Pelling*, their Chaplain; another to pay the Purchase Money for Lands and Tenements vested in Trustees for the Fortification of *Harwich*; as also one for an Account to be laid before the House of the Publick Debts provided for by Parliament, &c. had very Gracious Answers.

The Ground for the First of these Addresses was this; *Arthur Moore*, a Member of Parliament, and one of the Commissioners of Trade, who was the Chief Manager of the Treaties of Commerce with *Fr.* and *Spain*, had upon several Occasions cry'd up the great Advantages the Nation would receive from the *Assiento* Trade, and it being strongly suspected, that he and a Great Man who countenanc'd him, were to have the Benefit of the *Assiento* Contract, reserv'd to Her Majesty, which was esteem'd too great a Recompence for Ministers, who had made a Peace, from which the Nation reap'd no other Advantages, but such as were hoped for from the said Contract. The Commons thought fit, that the said Benefits, if any, should be disposed of for the Use of the Publick, which had contributed such immense Sums of Money towards obtaining those pretended Advantages. The two next were, in some measure, grounded upon an Information, that the Governors or Deputy Governors of Port *Mahon*, and *Gibraltar*, got considerable Sums of Money by their Exactions, both on the Inhabitants of those Places, and on Merchant Ships.

To go on with the Pursuit of other material Occurrences, Mr. *William Whiston*, M. A. a noted *Arian*, and Mr. *Humphry Ditton*, having (as they thought) found out a New Method for discovering the Longitude, and propos'd Reasons to the House for a Bill, intitling the Discoverers to a Reward; the Commons took them into Consideration, and having ask'd Mr. *Whiston* and Mr. *Ditton* some Questions, in the presence of Sir *Isaac Newton*, Doctor *Halley*, and

some other celebrated Mathematicians, order'd a Bill to be brought in for that purpose, which afterwards pass'd into an Act, wherein a Reward of 20000 *l.* was promis'd to him that should arrive at a full Discovery of it, and Proportionable Sums to those that should make such and such Near Advances to it. But notwithstanding all the Pretensions of several Persons that have hitherto publish'd their Schemes, as well as the Two Gentlemen abovemention'd, the World remains still in the dark as to that Point, and is likely to continue so, unless some more Fortunate shall arise, and carry off the Prize of Victory.

The next thing the Commons had to do, was to raise more Money for the Exigencies of the Government, and to come into Resolutions of laying several New Duties on Soap, Paper, Parchment, Linnen, Silks, Calicoes, and Stuffs, for settling a Fund of 112500 *l. per Ann.* for 32 Years, for raising the Sum of 1500000 *l.* by way of Lottery, which afterwards pass'd into an Act. Then upon Notice of some Mal-Practices committed by Mr. *Moore*, a Member of the House, for which he was expell'd from being one of the Directors of the *S. Sea Company*, they gave orders, ' That the Directors of that Company should lay before them an Account of all their Proceedings relating to the *Affiento Trade*, together with all Orders, Directions, Letters, &c. which the Directors, or any Committee of Directors, had receiv'd concerning the same. ' At the same Time the Commons resolv'd to address Her Majesty, ' That she would be pleas'd to give directions, that an Account be laid before the House of all Orders that had been sent to the Lords of the Admiralty, for fitting any Ships to attend the Service of the *S. Sea Company*, and what Directions had been given for altering the Service for which such Ships were under Orders, and what Representations had been made by the Admiralty upon that Account. ' Which Address was grounded upon a Suspicion, that Cap. *Johnson* had been superseded upon making good his Complaint against the said Mr. *Moore*, for being privy to, and encouraging a Design of carrying on.

on a clandestine Trade, to the Prejudice of that Corporation, and for refusing to take on board his Ship (the *Anglesea*) Sixty Tun of Goods, which were to be sent to the *West Indies* on a Private Account. This being done (which was only to give the World a Copy of their Countenance, for the Commons did not think fit to proceed further against one of their own Members, and much less did any one of Her Majesty's Council then sitting in the House, care to deliver the said Address) on the 25th of *June*, upon Her Majesty's publishing a Proclamation for apprehending the Pretender, if he should attempt to land in any of Her Majesty's Dominions, Mr. *Freeman*, one of the Knights of the Shire for *Hertfordshire*, made a Motion, being seconded by Mr. Auditor *Harley*, and the Earl of *Hertford*, for ' An Address of Thanks to Her Majesty, for her great Concern for the Succession in the House of *Hanover*, by issuing so seasonably a Proclamation, promising a Sum of 5000 *l.* out of her own Revenue, as an Encouragement for apprehending the Pretender, &c. and to assure Her Majesty that that House would cheerfully aid and assist her, by granting out of the First Aids to be given her, the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, as a further Reward to any who should perform so great a Service.' Which Address was agreed to and presented, and had for Answer :

Gentlemen,

THE hearty Concern you shew in this Address for the Security of the Protestant Succession, is very agreeable to me.

I hope your Concurrence will have the desired Effect, in removing Jealousies, and quieting the Minds of my good Subjects.

Nor were the Lords less forward than the Commons in shewing their Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Succession : For on the 24th of *June*, the Day which the Proclamation came out on, the Earl of *Nottingham* made a Motion of the same Nature with the last, and was seconded by the Lord *Halifax*.

The Earl of *Wharton*, who likewise back'd the same, holding the Queen's Proclamation in his Hand, did most pathetically lament Her Majesty's owning that her Endeavours to remove the *Pretender* from *Lorrain* had been ineffectual. ' Unhappy Princess, said he, ' how much her Condition is alter'd ! Will Posterity ' believe that so great a Queen, who had reduced the ' exorbitant Power of *France*, given a King to *Spain*, ' and whose very Ministers have made the Emperor ' and the States General tremble, should yet want ' power to make so petty, so inconsiderable a Prince, ' as the Duke of *Lorrain*, comply with her just Desire ' of his removing out of his Dominions the Pretender ' to her Crown.' None of the Peers spoke against the Earl of *Nottingham's* Motion, so the Address was immediately drawn up and presented, and had from Her Majesty in return to it, on the 25th of *June* :

My LORDS,

I THANK you kindly for this Address.
And I am glad you are pleased with what I have done for the Protestant Succession.

You may be assured I shall continue to do whatever I judge necessary for the securing our Religion, the Liberty of my People, and for putting an End to the vain Hopes of the Pretender.

It is here to be observ'd, that the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, who at the Time of Their Lordships voting the foregoing Address was absent from the House, came into it, just as it was carried in the Affirmative, and appearing somewhat surpriz'd at that Resolution, said, ' That there was a More Effectual Way to secure the Succession in the House of *Hanover*.' Some Members expressing thereupon their Desires that he would propose it to the House, His Lordship moved, That a Bill might be brought in, to make it High Treason for any Person to list, or to be listed in the Service of the Pretender. Which occasion'd the Lord *Halifax* to represent, ' That such a Bill was altogether needless, both the Pretender and all his Adherents and Abettors being already attainted of High Treason : ' However, he should be glad such a Bill were brought in,

‘in, because, with some Alterations, it might be
 ‘a very good one.’ Hereupon a Bill was brought in,
 and read the first and second time; after which, in
 a Committee of the whole House, wherein the Lord
Bolingbroke was Chairman; the Lords *Halifax*,
Townshend, *Cowper*, *Somers*, and *Wharton*, who
 spoke most, made it their chief business to shew,
 ‘That the *Pretender* was inconsiderable of himself,
 ‘and not to be fear’d, but so far as he was countenan-
 ‘ced and protected by the *French King*, whose Inte-
 ‘rest and constant Design was to impose him upon the
 ‘Realms of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.’ And there-
 fore they moved, and it was agreed, That the Title
 of the *BILL* should be *to prevent the Listing Her Ma-
 jesty’s Subjects to serve as Soldiers, without Her Maje-
 sty’s Licence; and that it should be High Treason to
 list or be listed, to serve any Foreign Prince, State, or
 Potentate, without a Licence under the Sign Manual of
 Her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors.* Moreover
 the following *Proviso* was moved and agreed to, viz.
*That no Licence should be effectual to exempt any Person
 from the Penalties of that Act, who should list or cause to
 be listed in the Service of the French King, until after
 the said Fr. King should have disbanded, broke, and dis-
 miss’d all the Regiments, Troops, or Companies of Sol-
 diers, which he had or might have in his Service, consi-
 sting of the Natural born Subjects of the Crown of Great
 Britain: The said Act to continue in Force Three
 Years.* Which Amendments made to the Bill were
 reported and agreed to by the Lords, who sent it
 down to the House of Commons, the Concurrence of
 which it readily had, without any Amendment.

These and the like Provisions against the *Pretender*
 seem’d the more necessary, because his Friends were,
 at that time, grown to that Pitch of Insolence, as pu-
 blickly to assert his Right, and to drink his Health.
 On the Second of *July* Their Lordships took several
 Papers relating to the Trade with *Spain* and the *West
 Indies* into their Consideration, and the Earl of *Nor-
 tingham*, who open’d that important Matter, made it
 plainly appear, that considering the Discouragements

to

to which that Trade was subjected by the Explanation of the *Third, Fifth, and Eighth* Articles of the *Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Great Britain and Spain*; which *Explanations* were made at *Madrid*, after the Signing of the said Treaty at *Utrecht*; it was impossible for our Merchants to carry on that Trade without certain Loss. His Lordship supported his Arguments by a Letter written by an *English* Factor in *Spain* to his Principals, and was seconded by the Lord Comper. The Lord *Bolingbroke* did what in him lay to answer their Objections; and among other things excepted against that Letter, which he pretended was forged in *London*. The *Ld Halifax* stood up next, and made an excellent Speech, wherein he represented, 'How the Most Beneficial Branch of Commerce, the Trade, for the Recovery of which the Nation enter'd into the Late expensive War, had been given up and neglected.' And upon the Lord *Bolingbroke's* saying something in defence of the Ministry, in conjunction with some other Peers, confuted his Allegations. But what put the Advocates of the *Spanish Treaty*-Managers to silence, was the Testimony of *Sir William Hodges*, and about Thirty more eminent Merchants trading to *Spain*, both *Whigs* and *Tories*, who unanimously averr'd, 'That unless the *Explanations of the Three* Articles before-mention'd were rescinded, they could not carry on their Commerce without losing 20 or 25 per Cent.' It was observ'd that the Lord High Treasurer join'd with the Lords who insisted on the Hearing of the *Spanish Merchants*, which was strenuously opposed by the Lord *Bolingbroke*; and which nice Observers look'd upon as a certain Indication of a Falling out between those two Ministers. After an Examination and Debate, that lasted till near Seven of the Clock in the Evening, the Lords resolved to address the Queen to cause all the Papers relating to the Negotiation of the Treaty of Commerce with *Spain*, to be laid before them, together with the Names of the Persons who advised Her Majesty to that Treaty, to which Address Her Majesty made answer, 'That being given to understand

‘ derstand that the Three Explanatory Articles of the
 ‘ Treaty of Commerce were not detrimental to the
 ‘ Trade of her Subjects, she had consented to their
 ‘ being ratify’d with the said Treaty.” The Queen
 making no mention in her Answer of the Persons that
 had advised her to ratify those Articles, the coming at
 the Knowledge of whom, was the chief Design of
 Their Lordships Address, several Members excepted
 against that Answer as unsatisfactory : And among the
 rest the Earl of *Wharton* and Lord *Halifax* repre-
 sented, ‘ That if so little regard was had to the Ad-
 ‘ dresses and Applications of that august Assembly to
 the Sovereign, they had no Business in that House,
 and moved that a *Representation* should be made to the
 Queen, to lay before her the insuperable Difficulties
 that attended the *Spanish* Trade on the Foot of the
 Late Treaty ; which was agreed to, presented, and
 receiv’d for Answer, on the 7th of *July*.

MY LORDS,

IT has been my Care to procure all possible Advantages
 for my Subjects in Trade, and I shall continue my
 utmost Endeavour to obtain further Benefits, and par-
 ticularly in the Trade with Spain, which is so useful
 to my Subjects.

It was also mov’d (before the Presentment of this
 Address) in the House of Peers, that their Lordships
 should insist on Her Majesty’s Naming the Persons
 who advised her to Ratify the Three Explanatory
 Articles ; but the Courtiers warded off that Blow,
 which was chiefly levell’d at the Lord *Bolingbroke*,
 and his Agent *Arthur Moore*, Esq;.

On the Sixth of *July*, the Lords, who had the
 Day before obtain’d the Consent of the Commons,
 That such Members of their House, who were Commis-
 sioners for Trade and Plantations might have Liberty to go
 to the House of Peers, if they thought fit, after Reading
 the Lottery Bill the First Time, proceeded to the Con-
 sideration of the *Spanish* Trade, and to the Exami-
 nation of the said Commissioners. The Earl of
Wharton who began that Debate, said, among other
 Things,

Things, Ironically, *He did not doubt, one of those Gentlemen could make it appear, that the Treaty of Commerce with Spain was very Advantageous.* Which was meant of Mr. *Arthur Moore*, who had the Chief Management of that Affair, and Contradicted himself in several Questions that were ask'd him by the *Ld. Cowper*, about the Three Articles. This was aggravated by the Confession of the other Commissioners, particularly of *Robert Monkton, Esq;* who declared (for which he was soon after turn'd out of the Commission) That Mr. *Moore* had shewn him a Letter in French from Monsieur *Orry*, directed to Don *Arturio Moro*, importing, 'That he must not expect the Two 'Thousand *Louis* or *per Annum*, that had been promised him, unless he got the Three Explanatory 'Articles ratified." Mr. *Whylock* first Clerk to the Commissioners of Trade, and private Secretary to Mr. *Moore*, being also Examined upon Oath, was in Conscience obliged to say many Things to his Master's Disadvantage. In this Debate there was some Dispute between the *Lds Lexington* and *Bolingbroke*, about a Letter which the First Declared that he receiv'd from the Latter; But it was observed that the Lord Treasurer remain'd neuter, and his Friends gave out, That he had no share in the Ratifications of those Articles.

On *Wednesday, July 7th*, the Courtiers moved and insisted, That the House of Peers should immediately resolve it self into a Grand Committee upon the Lottery Bill, well knowing that as soon as that Bill had gone through both Houses, Her Majesty would be easily prevail'd with to prorogue the Parliament, in order to prevent any further Inquiries relating to the Commerce with *Spain* and the *Affiento*: But it was carried by a Majority of Nine Voices, That the said Committee should be put off to the next Day, when it was read a Third Time: Tho' not before their Lordships had taken the Trade of *Spain* into their further Consideration; When it appear'd by the Confession of Mr. *Lowndes*'s Secretary, and of Mr. *Taylor* First Clerk to the *Ld. Treasurer*, that

That they were only nominal Assignees for the Quarter Part of the *Assiento* Contract reserv'd for Her Majesty, and that some Persons to them unknown (but who were strongly suspected to be the Lord *Bolingbroke*, the Lady *Massam*, and Mr. *Arthur Moore*) were to have the Benefit of it. Upon which the Ld. *Cowper* made a fine Speech, wherein it appear'd, ' That the Uncertainty and Suspense in which the *South-Sea-Company* had been a long Time kept, ' whether Her Majesty would retain to her self or ' give to the Company, the Quarter Part of the ' *Assiento* Contract therein reserv'd to her, had been ' the Principal Obstruction to the Companies carrying on that Trade." Hereupon the Earl of *Wharton* moved, ' An Address to Her Majesty that she would ' give to the *South-Sea* Company not only her Quarter Part of the *Assiento* Contract, but also the ' Seven and a Half per Cent. granted to *Manuel Manases Gilligan*, Esq; and any other Profits arising ' from the said Contract." But the Question being put thereupon, it was carried in the Negative by 55 Voices against 43. After this the Earl of *Anglesea* moved, and it was resolved by 56 Voices against 40, to present Her Maj an Address of Thanks, ' For having ' so generously given not only Licences for the 2 Ships ' of 500 Tuns each, and the *Assiento* Contract, but ' also the Quarter Part, which Her Majesty was ' pleased at first to reserve to her self; and that such ' other Advantages which were, or might be vested in ' Her Majesty, might be disposed of to the Use of the ' Publick.' This Day's Debate took up Their Lordships till 9 in the Evening, so that they had no time, as some *Whig* Lords design'd it, to proceed to the Censure of Mr. *Moore*.

The next Day, Her Majesty's Answer to the foregoing Address was reported (*viz.*) *Her Majesty returns her Thanks for this Address. She has always had a great Consideration for the Advice of the House; and as to the Particulars desired, Her Majesty will dispose of them, as she shall judge best for her Service.*

The Latter Part of this Answer was very ill relish'd by the *Whig Lords*, and even by the Earl of *Anglesea*, himself, who had made the Motion for the Address. Some Members took that Occasion to complain of Her Majesty's Silence, in relation to the Desire of that House, that she would be pleased to name the Persons who had advis'd her to ratify the *Three Explanatory Articles*: And some hot Speeches were made on Both Sides on that nice Affair: But the Lottery Bill being ready for the Royal Assent, Her Majesty came that very Day to the House of Peers, and put an End to that warm Debate by proroguing the Parliament to *Tuesday* the Tenth Day of *August*, 1714, after she had pass'd that Bill, and 28 more, publick and private, into Acts, and made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Progress which has been made in publick Business, and the Season of the Year, render it both convenient and necessary, that I should put an End to this Session.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you hearty Thanks for all your good Services to me, and to your Country, and particularly for the Supplies you have given me, as well to defray the Expences of the current Year, as towards the Discharge of the National Debts. In our present Circumstances it could not be expected that a full Provision should be made on both these Heads: What you have granted shall be laid out with the best Husbandry, and to the greatest Advantage.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope early in the Winter to meet you again, and to find you in such a Temper, as is necessary for the real Improvement of our Commerce, and of all the other Advantages of Peace.

My chief Concern is to preserve to you, and to your Posterity, our Holy Religion, and the Liberty of my Subjects, and to secure the present and future Tranquility of my Kingdoms. But I must tell you plainly, that these desirable Ends can never be attained, unless you bring the

the same Dispositions on your parts, unless all groundless Jealousies, which create and foment Divisions amongst you, be laid aside; and unless you shew the same regard for my just Prerogative, and for the Honour of my Government, as I have always expressed for the Rights of my People.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by Her Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I*t is Her Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the Tenth Day of August next; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the Tenth Day of August next.*

The Second and Last Session of the Parliament, &c.

THE Death of the Queen, which was wholly owing to the Contention between the Two Ministers beforemention'd, viz. the Earl of Oxford and Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, unexpectedly happening on the 1st of August, after the Last of those Noblemen had worm'd the First not only out of the Treasurer's Place, but Her Majesty's Favour; the Parliament met that very Day, tho' a Sunday, in Virtue of a Clause inserted in the Act of Settlement: And the Elector of Hanover being proclaim'd King in the usual Forms, and the Regency settled, which consisted of the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, according to the Tenor of the Act; and by the Successor's Nomination, of the Ld Archbishop of York, Dukes of Shrewsbury, Somerser, Bolton, Devonshire, Kent, Argyle, Montrose, Roxborough: Earls of Pembroke, Anglesea, Carlisle, Nottingham, Abingdon, Scarborough, Orford; Lord Viscount Townshend; L. Halifax, L. Comper; such Members of Both Houses as were present only qualify'd themselves by taking of the Oaths, &c. as fast as they came up to Town, till Thursday the Fifth of the

same Month; when the Lords Justices came to the House of Peers, and having sent for the Commons, made the following Speech by the Mouth of the Lord Chancellor.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT having pleas'd Almighty God to take to Himself our late Most Gracious Queen, of Blessed Memory, we hope, that nothing has been omitted, which might contribute to the Safety of these Realms, and the Preservation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, in this great Conjunction. As these invaluable Blessings have been secured to us by those Acts of Parliament, which have settled the Succession to these Kingdoms in the most Illustrious House of Hanover, we have regulated our Proceedings by those Rules which are therein prescribed.

The Privy Council, soon after the Demise of the late Queen, assembled at St. James's, where, according to the said Acts, the Three Instruments were produced and opened, which had been deposited in the Hands of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Resident of Brunswick. Those, who either by their Offices, or by Virtue of these Instruments, had the Honour of being appointed Lords Justices, did, in conjunction with the Council, immediately proceed to the proclaiming of our lawful and rightful Sovereign King George, taking, at the same time, the necessary Care to maintain the Publick Peace.

In pursuance of the Acts beforemention'd, this Parliament is now assembled, and we are persuaded, you all bring with you so hearty a Disposition for His Majesty's Service, and the Publick Good, that we cannot doubt of your Assistance in every thing, which may promote those great Ends.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

We find it necessary to put you in mind, that several Branches of the Publick Revenue are expired by the Demise of Her late Majesty, and to recommend to you the making such Provisions in that respect, as may be requisite to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; and we assure our selves you will not be wanting in any thing

thing that may conduce to the establishing and advancing of the Publick Credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We forbear laying before you any thing that does not require your immediate Consideration, not having received His Majesty's Pleasure; we shall only exhort you, with the greatest Earnestness, to a perfect Unanimity, and a firm Adherence to our Sovereign's Interest, as being the only Means to continue among us our present happy Tranquility.

The Commons being return'd to their House, resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, to address the King, after this manner, Mr. Secretary Bromley in the Chair at the drawing of it up.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of G. Br. in Parliament assembled, having a just Sense of the great Loss the Nation has sustained, by the Death of our late Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, of Blessed Memory, humbly crave Leave to condole with Your Majesty on this sad Occasion.

It would but aggravate our Sorrow particularly to enumerate the Virtues of that pious and most excellent Princess: The Duty we owe to Your Majesty and to our Country, oblige us to moderate our Grief, and heartily to congratulate Your Majesty's Accession to the Throne, whose Princely Vertues give us a certain Prospect of future Happiness, in the Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and engage us to assure Your Majesty, that we will, to our utmost, support your undoubted Right to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, against the Pretender, and all other Persons whatsoever.

Your faithful Commons cannot but express their impatient Desire for Your Majesty's safe Arrival and Presence in Great Britain.

In the mean time, we humbly lay before Your Majesty the unanimous Resolution of this House to maintain the publick Credit of the Nation, and effectually

‘ Actually to make good all Funds which have been
 ‘ granted by Parliament for the Security of any Mo-
 ‘ ney that has been, or shall be advanced for the Pu-
 ‘ blick Service, and to endeavour by every thing in
 ‘ our Power, to make Your Majesty's Reign happy
 ‘ and glorious.

After this, such Members as were of the Privy Council, were order'd to present the said Address to the Lords Justices, with the Desire of the House that it might be transmitted to the King with all convenient Speed, which receiv'd an Answer in these Words.

GEORGE, R.

YOUR dutiful and loyal Address is very acceptable to me. The Unanimity and Affection my Commons have shewn upon my Accession to the Crown, are most agreeable Instances and Pledges of their Fidelity to me. I have a just Sense of your inexpressible Loss by the Death of your late Sovereign. You may be assured of my constant Endeavours to secure to you the full Enjoyment of your Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and that that it will always be my Aim, to make you an Happy and Flourishing People; to which your Resolution to maintain the Publick Credit will greatly contribute. I am hast'ning to you, according to your earnest Desire, and the just Expectations of my People.

The same Day the House of Peers agreed upon the following Address, which was likewise transmitted to His Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, tho' deeply sensible of the great Loss these Nations have sustained by the Demise of Her late Majesty, of Blessed Memory, think it our Duty, at the same Time, with Thankful Hearts to Almighty God, to congratulate Your Majesty upon your happy and peaceable Accession to your Throne: And we do, with the utmost Loyalty and Duty, assure Your Majesty of our zealous and firm Resolutions to support your undoubtedly rightful
and

and lawful Title to the Crown, against all Enemies and Pretenders whatsoever.

Our Zeal and Affection for Your Majesty's Service, engage us to exert our selves with all Vigour and Unanimity for securing the Publick Safety; and we will always, to the utmost of our Power, maintain the Honour and Dignity of your Crown: And we do with Faithful Hearts beseech Your Majesty, as soon as possible, to give us your Royal Presence, which we are persuaded will be attended with all other Blessings to your Kingdoms.

His Majesty's Most Gracious Answer.

GEORGE, R.

I Take this first Opportunity to return you my hearty Thanks for your Address, and the Assurances you have given me therein.

The Zeal and Unanimity you have shewn upon my Accession to the Crown, are great Encouragements to me, and I shall always esteem the Continuance of them as one of the greatest Blessings of my Reign.

No one can be more truly sensible than I am, of the Loss sustained by the Death of the late Queen, whose exemplary Piety and Vertues so much endeared her to her People, and for whose Memory I shall always have a particular regard.

My best Endeavours shall never be wanting to repair this Loss to the Nation. I will make it my constant Care to preserve your Religion, Laws, and Liberties inviolable, and to advance the Honour and Prosperity of my Kingdoms.

I am hastening to you, according to your Desire so affectionately expressed in your Address.

Before we proceed, we are to take notice of some Private Transactions in the House of Commons, where the Speaker being absent, and at a great distance, Mr. Bromley moved, at its First Sitting, which was immediately after the Queen expired, to adjourn to the *Wednesday* following; and was seconded by Mr. *Campion*: Whereupon Sir *Richard Oxslow* (now one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Under Treasurer) represented that Time was too precious at that nice Juncture, and therefore he gave it as his Opinion

Opinion that the House should adjourn only to the next Day. We are likewise to observe, that a great many Persons, particularly the Leading Men among the *Tories*, whose Hopes and Designs were dash'd by the Queen's sudden Death, were extremely angry with Doctor *Radcliffe* for not attending Her Majesty, when sent for by the Duke of *Ormond*, upon a fond Belief that he might have preserv'd her Life. Their Resentment went so far, that on the very Day the Commons voted the Address before recited, Sir *John Packington* made a Complaint against him, in order to have him censur'd: But Mr. *Chapman* having represented, that the Doctor, who was a Member of the House, was absent, and not at hand to answer for himself, the Motion dropt.

We must likewise give the Reader to understand, that when Mr. Secretary *Bromley* moved for the *Address of Condoleance and Congratulation*, he dwelt much on the great Loss the Nation had sustain'd by the Death of the late Queen, and was back'd by several Members, particularly by *Robert Walpole*, Esq; who moved, that they should give the King *Assurances of their making good all Parliamentary Funds*. Upon which Mr. *Thomas Onslow*, Son to Sir *Richard*, told the House, 'That the principal Stress of the Address ought not to lye upon *condoling*, but upon *congratulating*, and giving the King assurances of their readiness to maintain both His Majesty's undoubted Right to the Crown, and the Publick Credit.

On the 6th of *August* a Motion was made in the same House, for a Supply to be granted to His Maj. for the better Support of His Maj. Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown: The Consideration of which was referr'd to a Committee, wherein, after Sir *W. Wyndham* had endeavour'd to cancel the Remembrance of his past Conduct, by moving that the same should be a Million of Money yearly, instead of 700000*l*. it was resolv'd and agreed to, when reported to the House, 1. 'That towards the Supply granted to His Majesty, for the Support of his Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, the same Re-

nues

‘nues which were payable to Her Late Maj. Q. A. of
 ‘Bl. Memory, during her Life, and had continuance
 ‘till the Time of her Demise, should be granted and
 ‘continued in like manner to His Maj. during his Life,
 ‘except the Revenue of the Dutchy of *Cornwall*, which
 ‘is by Law vested in His Royal Highness, the Pr. of
 ‘*Wales*, as D. of *Cornwall*. 2. That the said Revenue
 ‘should be continued from the Death of Her late Maj.
 Whereupon a Bill was order’d to be brought in, conformable to those two Resolutions, the House not thinking fit to make an Augmentation of the Royal Revenue, in pursuance of the Motion abovemention’d, but being of Opinion that the only Way to preserve our excellent Constitution, was to keep the Crown still dependent for *Extraordinary Subsidies*, on them, and that none but slavish Time-Servers, and Enemies to their King and Country, would ever be for putting the Sovereign into such a condition that he might live without Parliaments.

On *Saturday, August 7.* there was a small Debate about the Choice of a Chairman of the Grand Committee of the Subsidy; some of the *Tory* Members having moved and insisted on the placing Sir *William Wyndham* in the Chair: But *Robert Walpole, Esq;* with his wonted Eloquence, said that Mr. *Conyers* had for many Years so well discharg’d that Office, that it would be inconsistent with Gratitude, good Manners, and Prudence, to chuse another. Upon which Mr. *Conyers* was chosen.

On *Thursday, August the 12th,* The Bill for the better Support of His Majesty’s Household, &c. was read the first time; and another brought into the House by Mr. *Pugh*, for rectifying Mistakes in the Commissioners Names for putting in execution the Act pass’d the Last Session of Parliament, intituled, An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majesty, to be raised by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the Year 1714; which was read then, and had a second Reading the next Day, when the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred, had Directions to receive a Clause for continuing until the End of the Ensuing Session of Parliament,

ment, such Laws as would otherwise expire at the End of this. On the same Day, when the Bill for the better Support of the King's Household had been read a second time, Mr. *Horatio Walpole* moved, That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should have Power to receive Two Clauses; 1. to impower the Lord High Treasurer, &c. to issue the Sum of 65022 l. 8 s. 8 d. (being the Arrear due to the Troops of *Hanover*, for their Service in the Year 1712) out of the 300000 l. granted in the Last Session of Parliament, towards satisfying the Debt due on Account to Land-Forces. 2. The other Clause to enable and require the Lord High Treasurer, &c. to issue out of any Money granted by Parliament, the Sum of 100000 l. to be paid to any Person or Persons that should apprehend the *Pretender*, on his landing or his attempting to land in any of His Majesty's Dominions. Sir *William Wyndham* seconded Mr. *Walpole* as to the First Clause: And Mr. *Shippen* very ingenuously own'd he had opposed the Payment in the Late Reign, but that he was for it now. *Charles Aldworth*, Esq; Member for *New Windsor*, also back'd the Motion: But as if he design'd to expose the Member, who, at that Juncture, appear'd so forward to pay those very Troops, which a Few Months before he had treated as *Runaways*, he said, 'That for his part he had formerly been against that Payment, because he had been given to understand, in that very House, that those Troops were *Deserters*: But that he had since been inform'd that they were hired to fight, and had serv'd as long as there was fighting. And if when they came in sight of the Enemy, they who had hired them, would not suffer them to fight, he did not see the Reason why they should be called *Deserters*.' As to the other Clause for giving a Reward to such as should apprehend the *Pretender*, Mr. *Campion* said the next Day in the Grand Committee, 'That he was not the Day before in the House, when that Clause was moved: But if he had been present, he would have opposed it, because in his Opinion the *Protestant Succession* was no longer in Danger.'

‘ Danger, since His Majesty’s peaceable Accession to the Throne.’ And he was so positive in his Assertion, that he *defy’d all the House to prove the contrary.* He was seconded by Mr. *Sh--n* : But Mr. *Poultney*, and after him the Lord *Lumley*, made it clearly appear that *the Protestant Succession was in Danger, as long as there was a Popish Pretender, who had many Friends both at home and abroad ; that the late Queen was sensible of that Danger, when she issued out her Proclamation against him : And that the Case was not alter’d by Her Majesty’s Demise ; that the Nation would be at no charge, if the Pretender did not attempt to land ; and if he did, 100000 l. would be well bestow’d to apprehend him.* To which Mr. *Campion* made no Reply.

Not above 60 or 70000 l. having been subscribed to the Parliamentary Lottery, before the late Queen’s Death, which was occasion’d partly by the Low Interest allow’d by the Parliament for the Blank Tickets, the Lords of the Regency, resolv’d to offer it to the Consideration of both Houses on the First Opportunity. Accordingly upon the Arrival of Mr. *Craigs* with Letters and Dispatches from the King, Their Excellencies came to the House of Peers, where the Lord Chancellor, in their Name, deliver’d himself thus :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction we can now tell you, that we have, this Morning, received a Letter from the King, wherein His Majesty is graciously pleas’d to acquaint us, that His Majesty is hastening hither, to employ his utmost Care for putting these Kingdoms into a Happy and Flourishing Condition.

He has commanded us, in the mean time, to continue our Care of every thing that may conduce to the Peace and Safety of his Dominions ; and we are assur’d, that if this had required his more Immediate Presence, he would, without the least Delay, have repaired hither for the Support of so dutiful and faithful Subjects : For

His Majesty does very particularly express his great Satisfaction in the Loyalty and Affection which his People have universally shewn upon His Majesty's Accession to the Crown.

At the Opening this Session, we did not mention to you the Apprehensions we then had, from the Smallness of the Sum at that Time advanced, that the Lottery would not be full, being desirous, in the first place, to try to make it effectual in the manner the Parliament had establish'd it; but we are obliged now to acquaint you, that all our Endeavours have failed of the desired Success, tho' the Contributions have been thereby considerably increased.

We must therefore earnestly recommend to you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to take this into your Consideration, and to give such further Encouragement, as you shall think proper, for raising the whole Sum which was intended, and is absolutely necessary for carrying on the Service of the Year.

Die Veneris, 13 Augusti, 1714.

RESOLVED by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That the most humble Thanks of this House be returned to His Majesty, for His Majesty's Grace and Goodness to his People, expressed in His Majesty's Letter to the Lords Justices, with the Assurance of the Fidelity and Zeal of this House for His Majesty's Service.

Ordered, That the Lord Chancellor do lay the said Resolution before the Lords Justices, and desire Their Lordships to transmit the same to His Majesty with all convenient Speed.

The Commons being return'd to their House, it was resolved *Nemine contradicente*, ' to address His Majesty, and to return their humble Thanks, for ' the Satisfaction he had been pleas'd to express in the ' Loyalty and Affection which his Subjects had universally shewn upon His Majesty's Accession to the ' Throne, and for his gracious Intentions of making ' his People speedily happy with his Royal Presence, ' and

‘ and also to assure him of the Continuance of the
 ‘ same Zeal and Affection to His Majesty upon all
 ‘ Occasions, and that their House would contribute
 ‘ their utmost Endeavours for preserving the Publick
 ‘ Peace, until His Majesty should arrive.’ Which
 Address was at their Desire transmitted to the King by
 the Lords Justices, as was likewise another from the
 Lords, of the same Nature, at Their Lordship’s Re-
 quest.

The next Day the Commons, in a Grand Commit-
 tee, consider’d of that Part of the Speech of the
 Lords of the Regency, which related to the Lottery;
 and came to the following Resolutions, which were
 reported to the House, and agreed to on the 16th.

‘ 1. That for raising so much as was wanting to com-
 ‘ plete the full Sum of 1400000 *l.* which was intended
 ‘ to be raised for the Publick Service, by way of a
 ‘ Lottery, by Virtue of the Late Act of Parliament
 ‘ in that behalf, the Time for receiving the Contribu-
 ‘ tions on that Act should be prolonged, 2. That the
 ‘ Sum of 105000 *l.* a Year by that Act granted,
 ‘ should be increas’d and made up to be a Yearly Fund
 ‘ of 116573 *l.* 12 *s.* during the Term of Thirty Two
 ‘ Years, therein mentioned. 3. That the publick
 ‘ Moneys, which should from Time to Time come in-
 ‘ to the Receipt of the Exchequer, not appropriated
 ‘ to any particular Use or Uses by any Act or Acts of
 ‘ Parliament, made before the Act for the said Lotte-
 ‘ ry, should be an additional Security over and above
 ‘ the Revenues and Branches settled by the said Act for
 ‘ making good the said Fund of 116573 *l.* 12 *s.* per
 ‘ *Annum*; and that the same unappropriated Publick
 ‘ Moneys, or so much thereof, as should from Time to
 ‘ Time be necessary for completing and making up
 ‘ the said increased Fund, should be from Time to
 ‘ Time apply’d thereunto. 4. That the Interest af-
 ‘ ter the Rate of 4 *l.* per Cent. per *Annum*, should be
 ‘ increased by an Addition after the Rate of 1 *l.* per
 ‘ Cent. per *Annum*, and allowed as well in respect of
 ‘ the Contributions which had been made, as those
 ‘ which should thereafter be made in the said Lottery.
 ‘ out

‘out of the said Increased Fund.’ And it was order’d, *First*, That it should be an Instruction to the Committee for *rectifying Mistakes in the Commissioners Names in the Land-Tax-Act for the Year 1714, &c.* was committed, That they should have Power to receive a Clause or Clauses pursuant to the said Resolutions. *Secondly*, That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they had Power to receive a Clause or Clauses for confining the Number of Managers for putting in execution the Powers and Trusts in them reposed by the Lottery Act, to One and Twenty; and for providing that their Allowance should not exceed One Hundred Pounds each. But it is observable, that the Last Clause was afterwards dropt in the Committee, by reason of its clashing with the Clause in the Act 6 *Annæ*, by which no Office, Place, &c. was to become void by reason of the Demise of Her Majesty.

The same Day, after *John Wykes*, Esq; Member for the Town of *Northampton*, had proposed the Tacking the Bill which had so often miscarry’d, for *Limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons*, without being seconded by one Gentleman, the Bill for the better Support of His Majesty’s Household, &c. was reported by Mr. *Conyers*, and order’d to be engross’d, and the Day following was read the third time and sent up to the Lords. On the 18th the Commons resolved to address His Majesty, *that he would be graciously pleas’d to confer some Dignity in the Church upon the Reverend Doctor Pelling, Chaplain to their House*; and on the 19th the two Bills depending in the House, one having been brought in Three Days before, *to enable Persons then residing in Great Britain to take the Oaths, and to do all other Acts in Great Britain requisite to qualify themselves to continue their respective Places, Offices, and Employments in Ireland*, were read the third time, pass’d, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence, which was obtain’d.

On the 21st of the same Month the Loads Justices came to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent

sent for up and attending, their Speaker, upon presenting to Their Excellencies the *Bill for the better Support of His Majesty's Household, &c.* made the following Speech:

MY LORDS,

THE Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, under the present Happiness they enjoy by His Majesty's peaceable and quiet Accession to the Throne, could not enter upon any Work more satisfactory and pleasing to themselves, than the providing a sufficient Revenue for the Occasions of His Majesty's Civil Government, in order to make his Reign as easy and prosperous as the Beginning of it has been secure and undisturbed.

They are sensible that the Peace of the Kingdom is not to be preserv'd, nor the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects to be protected, without supporting the just Authority and Dignity of the Crown; and therefore they have thought it their Interest, as well as Duty, to make such a Provision as may not barely suffice to the Necessities of the Government, but may be suitable to the State, the Honour, the Lustre, which the Crown of *Great Britain* ought to be attended with.

Whatsoever is superfluous in that Provision, and more than the ordinary Services of His Majesty shall require, will but enable him to exert his highest and most valuable Prerogative of doing good: And we can give no greater Proof of the Trust we repose in His Majesty's gracious Disposition, than by putting the same entire Revenue into his Hands which Her late Majesty dy'd possess'd of; whose Vertues we all admired, and of whose Affection and Concern for the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of this Kingdom, we had had so long experience.

As the Crown it self descends immediately, and knows no Vacancy, the Commons have taken care that the Revenue should follow it as close as possible; for they have given all the Dispatch to this Grant which the Forms of their Proceedings would allow: So that when His Majesty shall please to answer the impatient Desires of His People, by coming to take possession of his Kingdoms, he will find himself equally establish'd in these Revenues, as if he had succeeded to them all by an uninterrupted Right of Inheritance:

tance: The only Difference is this, That if he had inherited them, he would have wanted one single Proof of the Duty, and Affection, and Unanimity of his Subjects.

Our Desire is that this may be look'd upon as an Earnest and a Pledge of that Zeal and Fidelity which we shall always retain, and which upon every Occasion we shall be ready to demonstrate to His Majesty's Person and Government: As such, we hope, His Majesty will graciously accept it at this Time; and hereafter, when he shall have had experience of this first voluntary Offering of his loyal Commons, we hope he will find it to his Satisfaction, as large and as ample as he could wish, might but the Term of the Grant be as long as we could wish, since it is to have equal continuance with His Majesty's Life.

My LORDS,

The Bill which the Commons have pass'd for the Purposes I have mention'd, is intitul'd, An Act for the better Support of His Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.

They have also prepared another Bill, as well for rectifying Mistakes in the Names of the Commissioners for the Land-Tax, as for raising so much as is wanting to make up the Sum of Fourteen Hundred Thousand Pounds, intended to be raised by a Lottery for the Publick Service in the Year 1714. This having been recommended to their Care, and appearing to them to be necessary for His Majesty's and the Publick Service, they have reason to think they have now abundantly supply'd the Defects in the former Provision; and in this Assurance they humbly present this Bill also for the Royal Assent.

Then the Lords Justices gave the Royal Assent to the Bills before named, and the Lord Chancellor address'd himself to both Houses after this manner, in their Name.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE cannot but express our greatest Satisfaction, and in his Majesty's Name return you Thanks, for the convincing Proofs which you have given, in this Session, of your Duty and Affection to His Majesty, and of your Zeal for his Government.

We must particularly thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for the Aids which you have granted to His Majesty,

jeſty, for the better Support of the Honour of the Crown, and for preventing any Diſappointment in the Supplies given in the Laſt Seſſion for the Service of this Year ; you may be aſſured, that the Unanimity, the Cheerfulneſs, and the Diſpatch, with which you have proceeded in granting thoſe Aids, will render them yet more acceptable to His Maſteſty : And you may depend upon our making a faithful Representation thereof to him.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

All neceſſary Buſineſs being now happily concluded, it will be proper for us to put a ſpeedy End to this Seſſion. We think fit, at preſent, in His Maſteſty's Name, to deſire you forthwith reſpectively to adjourn your ſelves until Wednesday next.

Accordingly both Houſes adjourn'd to Wednesday the 25th of Auguſt, when being met again, the Commons order'd that their Speaker ſhould be deſired to print the Speech by him made the Saturday before, and Mr. Bromley acquainted the Houſe, that the Lords of the Regency had received His Maſteſty's Answer to the Addreſs of that Houſe at the Beginning of their Seſſion, which he preſented to the Houſe, as has been before related : Then Notice being given by the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, that the Lords Juſtices were come to the Houſe of Peers, and required their Attendance, they went thither with their Speaker, and heard the Lord Chancellor expreſs Their Excellencies Sentiments in theſe Words :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having ſince your late Adjournment received His Maſteſty's Moſt Gracious Answer, under his Sign Manual, to your ſeveral Addreſſes ; and by His Maſteſty's Command, ordered them to be delivered to you reſpectively : We do now, in His Maſteſty's Name, prorogue this preſent Parliament to Thursday the Twenty Third Day of September next : And this preſent Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the Twenty Third Day of September next.

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Thus

Thus ended the Second and Last Session of the Fourth Parliament of *Great Britain*, and the Last of Queen *Anne's* Reign ; which, whether Praise-worthy for their Services to the Nation, or reproachable for acting against the Publick Interest, whilst they were intent on the Pursuit of their own Private, is left to the Decision of the judicious and impartial Reader.



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